Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8, 1863.

The revolutionary ball was opened in the House to-day by Mr. Wenger, who offered a resolution in favor of the immediate suspension of hostilities and an amicable settlement of our difficulties.

Mr. O'Brien also offered a series of resolutions, the preamble of which denounces the President, and says the emancipation proclamation is unconstitutional.

The resolutions go on to say that the Administration has broken its faith, violated its repeated pledges, betrayed the army, and almost succeeded in making the restoration of the Union a hopeless impossibility. That the Proclamation is contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, calculated to bring shame, disgrace, and eternal infamy, upon the hitherto unsullied flag of the Republic; and that Illinois, ever ready and willing to do battle for the Union and the Constitution, will protest against any war which has for its object the execution or enforcement of said Proclamation.

The Egyptians appear to be bent on mischief. Certainly things look very ominous. It is rumored in the street that the secessionists of this State are expecting the secession of Kentucky, and that they are in correspondence with the leaders of the movement in that State. The resolutions of the Democratic meeting are, in effect, as follows:

First—Declares unchangeable devotion to the Union and our free institutions, and holds it the duty of all to maintain them by all Constitutional means, and that wrongs should be redressed as far as possible in peaceable means.

Second—That the administration, in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in arresting private citizens and incarcerating them in bastiles, issuing the proclamation of emancipation, and in other instances usurping power, violating the Constitution, infringing upon State sovereignty and disregarding the popular wish. Its perversion of the war into a war of abolition, deserves our unqualified reprobation, and justly entitles it to the condemnation of all true lovers of constitutional liberty and States' rights.

Third—Declares the law admitting Western Virginia into the Union an independent act of revolution, involving a plain breach of the Constitution.

Fourth—Repudiates the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution.

Fifth—That peace, fraternal relations, and political fellowship should be restored among the people of the State; that the best interests of all, and the welfare of mankind, demand this should be done in the speediest and most effective manner; that we hold our Federal organization should do justice to all and injustice to none; that State sovereignty and national union is the only true safeguard of freedom, and we ourselves to uphold both as our hope in peace and our defense in war.

Sixth—Enjoins upon all the duty of obeying the laws and the Constitution.

Seventh—Favors a National Convention of all the States at Louisville, Ky., at the earliest practicable period, to adjust our national difficulties.

Eighth—Recommends that the Legislature now in session appoint Commissioners to said National Convention, and invite other States to do so.

Ninth—That we earnestly recommend a cessation of hostilities for such period as may be necessary to allow the people of the North and South to express, through a national convention, their wish for peace and a maintenance of the Union as it was under the constitution as it is.

Tenth—That the Legislature has no power to tax the people of Illinois to pay for the negroes of the South.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A resolution on the subject of Jackson's victory at New Orleans has passed. All those on the same subject offered by Republicans were promptly voted down.

The House voted to go into an election of a Senator on Saturday, but the Senate refused to concur. Richardson's chances are considered not so good since the vote in caucus yesterday, refusing to nominate till to-morrow.

The Democratic meeting is in full blast. O'Melveney is speaking. He goes for the exclusion of the New England States from the new Republic, and denounces the President's proclamation as an act more absolute than that of any despot or dictator. He says the people are called upon to support only the United States law, not the acts of Abraham Lincoln.

The conservative Democrats are getting alarmed and counsel moderation. Among those who counsel peace is Mayor Sherman of Chicago.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, January 8, 1863.

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives met this morning and perfected their organization in harmony and without any difficulty.

The Senate organized by the election of Paris C. Dunning of Monroe county, President, James Lawton, of Jennings, Principal Secretary, and J. H. Hamill of Sullivan, Assistant Secretary. Mr. Wm. R. H. Montgomery of Martin was elected Doorkeeper and Bruce Sheilds Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. Dunning made a neat and appropriate speech upon taking the chair, in which he referred to our national troubles, and favored the prosecution of the war. He urged the members to stand by the Government.

The Democrats have a majority of four in the Senate and nearly twenty in the House.

The House met at 10 a. m., and after qualifying the new members proceeded to the election, which resulted as follows: Samuel H. Buskirk, Speaker; A. S. Whittlesey, Clerk; Joseph J. Davis, Assistant Clerk; Benedict Burns, Doorkeeper; Nicholas Griffin, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Buskirk made an appropriate and well timed speech on taking the chair.

Mr. Jones, of Wayne county, offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of this Legislature will vote for no man for office who is not in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and who is not unalterably opposed to the severance of any State or States from the Union.

After some discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of 63 to 38—the Republicans generally voting no and the Democrats aye.

The member from Lagrange county offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare a bill, if practicable or possible, to enable our volunteer soldiers to vote at elections hereafter, without the necessity of being at home in their respective counties and precincts.

A resolution was then passed, on motion of the member from Clinton, that the Legislature proceed, at 2 o'clock p. m., to-morrow—the Senate concurring—to the election of United States Senators and that no other business be transacted beyond receiving messages from the Governor, until said election shall be completed.

The Senate was not in session during the afternoon.

Both parties are caucussing to-night.

The State Board of Agriculture have been in session to-day, and accomplished a large amount of business. They passed a resolution endorsing and approving the action and management of the finances for the past two years, by the officers of the Board. They will adjourn to-night.

FROM LANSING, MICH.

Governor Blair's Message.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LANSING, Jan. 8, via OWASSO, Mich., Jan. 8.

The State Legislature assembled and was fully organized yesterday. Gov. Blair's message having been delivered to-day. It is a careful and elaborate document, setting forth the State and national topics. The financial affairs of this State are represented to be in a most satisfactory condition. Adequate sinking funds have been provided for the gradual extinguishment of the present State debt, and a system of taxation not burdensome inaugurated, which will prevent all further increase of debt.

The State has furnished in all, 45,569 soldiers, of which 24,200 were sent to the field previous to July last. There are yet to be raised to fill the quota under the last call for 600,000 men, 2,900.

According to the proclamation of emancipation, which the message heartily endorses, Gov. Blair says: We are about to strike hands with the entire loyal population of the South, whether white or black. We shall no longer respect the claim of a white traitor to compel a black loyalist to aid him in destroying the Government.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

General Pemberton Reports Sherman's Withdrawal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Jan. 8, 1863.

By the steamer Commercial we have Memphis dates to the 6th, but they bring nothing new regarding Vicksburg. The reason of the non-arrival of steamers at Memphis from below Helena is reported to be the location of rebel batteries at Cyprus Bend, near Napoleon, Ark.

Reports arrived at Memphis Tuesday that no fighting had taken place at Vicksburg since Monday, and that the rebel loss had been quite small. This came from Jackson, Miss. It was also current at Holly Springs on Monday that Gen. Sherman had captured Vicksburg.

The story started from the office of the Jackson *Appeal* of the 31st ult.

Dispatches have been received at Memphis, stating that Gen. Banks is ascending the Mississippi, and doubtless before Monday Gen. Sherman had been reinforced and resumed the siege.

Gen. Grant is given as authority for the above.

Gen. Hurlbut has decided the property case, sustaining Gen. Sherman, in confiscating the lands of the rebel officer, who had previous to entering the Confederacy, willed and deeded his property to his wife. This is important as precedent for numerous instances of like character.

Gen. Hurlbut's announcement of the decision occupies nearly a column in the Memphis *Bulletin*, and is a logical and serviceable document.

R. Hough, Surveyor of Customs, has issued the following important notice to shippers at Memphis:

ORDER REGULATING RIVER TRADE.
CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF MEMPHIS,
January 6, 1863.

The attention of merchants and all others concerned, is called to the following order regulating trade and commerce on the Mississippi, which will in future be observed as the rule of action in this office.

The only places on the Mississippi River between Memphis and Cairo to which merchandise can be permitted to go for sale are Columbus, Hickman, and New Madrid.

Permits to all other places can only be granted for strictly family supplies, upon personal application of the party to use them, and upon affidavit that they are for his own use, and shall not be sold, or otherwise disposed of, to other parties, and is loyal to the government of the United States, and in all things so deport himself.

It is agreed that trade with Helena, Ark., shall be opened from the 1st day of January, 1863, subject to the following conditions, viz:

1. Permits may be granted to ship merchandise to that place only upon the recommendation of the Board of Trade to be appointed there by a special agent of the Treasury Department at Memphis.

2. Persons residing on or near the river, between Memphis and Helena, may have permits for strictly family supplies for their own use; but all applications for such permits must be made in person by the party who is to use them, to the Surveyor at Memphis or Board of Trade at Helena; and permits granted must be subject to compliance with any military orders pertaining to the place of destination. (Signed) R. HOUGH, Surveyor of Customs.

Gen. Grant's order from the field at Holly Springs, dated Dec. 28th, concerning the disgraceful conduct of the commandant at that place, in surrendering to the Confederate cavalry on the 20th, is published. It states in substance that it was disgraceful. Warning had been given of the advance of the enemy, and plenty of time could have been spared to have erected barricades of cotton, &c., and a small garrison could have held it until reinforcements could have arrived. The conduct of the officers and men in accepting the parole was reprehensible, not to say thoughtless, and contrary to the regulations of the Dix Hill cartel, specifying each party as bound to take care of prisoners, and send them to Vicksburg or the James River for exchange.

The 2d Illinois cavalry, Col. Noble, are commended for making a fearless and successful resistance to being made prisoners. Such conduct, says Gen. Grant, will always insure success. He says the enemy could have been repulsed, and stores and other property saved, even with the garrison alone.

Col. D. C. Anthony is announced Provost Marshal for the Memphis district.

The United States mail to Corinth via Columbus, commences making its regular trips to-morrow. A mail agent arrived to-night to take charge of its transportation. The road is in running condition, excepting six miles where the trestle work was burned.

The landlord of the United States Hotel at this place, was arrested yesterday for giving utterance to treasonable sentiments. He will be tried before the Military Commission at Paducah, presently. Cairo is full of men with similar tendencies.

CAIRO, Jan. 8.—We have nothing further that is reliable from Vicksburg. The rebels have planted batteries on both sides of the Mississippi at Cypress Bend, thus preventing the passage of transports up the river. When necessary, gunboats will soon clear these out.

By way of Grenada, rumor had reached Memphis that there had been no fighting at Vicksburg since Monday, the 29th ult., and that Sherman was waiting for co-operations from below and reinforcements from above. The *Bulletin* also states that it has reliable information that forces from Banks' command were near Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Richmond papers of Monday have the following dispatches:

VICKSBURG, Friday, Jan. 2.—To Hon. J. A. Seldon, Secretary of War: The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon our position here, has re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools and other property, apparently relinquishing his designs upon Vicksburg.

(Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

A partial report from Admiral Porter of the early operations above Vicksburg, has been received at the Navy Department. It makes a detailed mention of the wounding of Commander Gwin. He refused to go into the pilothouse, saying the quarter deck was the Captain's place.

FROM VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8th, 1863.

Several circumstances give considerable probability to the belief that a portion of the rebel Fredericksburg army has gone West, or at least fallen back towards Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 8, 1863.

The usual quiet prevails.

Richmond papers of this morning contain a Mobile special of yesterday, saying that a dispatch from Grenada on the 6th, states that an aid-de-camp of Gen. Forrest who arrived here this evening, reports the capture of Trenton, Union City, and Humboldt, with over 2,000 prisoners, two cannon, and a large amount of commissary stores. The attack on Jackson, Tenn., was a feint to cover the rebel operations. The railroad from Jackson to Columbus is destroyed.

Letcher's annual message to the Virginia Legislature was read yesterday, seven columns long. In relation to the division of the State by Congress, he says West Virginia must necessarily be a free territory. I cannot suppose that in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon, Virginia will ever recognize a division of her territory, or ever consent to a treaty that will strip her of any portion of her domain. It is better that this war should continue for an indefinite period than that Virginia shall be even partially dismembered. He accuses the North with vandalism without a parallel in the history of warfare, and reiterates a long list of indignities, outrages, and wanton destruction. He estimates the balance in the treasury, Oct. 1st, at $434,000, total paid for the war, $7,337,000. He advises that all free negroes now resident in the portion of the State overrun by the enemy, be removed and put at work on the fortifications, as they have it in their power to tamper with the slaves.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 7.

News from the rebel side relative to the fight at Murfreesboro is to the effect that the rebels have taken 4,000 prisoners and twenty-six guns.

Jeff. Davis has returned to Richmond, and has delivered a bitter and violent speech against the Federal Government and its officers, denouncing us as guilty of the most enormous crimes.

Although the rebel force in our front and the army at Port Royal have been withdrawn entirely from view, it is not believed any have been sent to reinforce Bragg.

No movement of importance has taken place for several days.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A Washington dispatch to the *World* states that it is asserted that Gen. Hooker will soon command the army of the Potomac, Burnside having again asked to be relieved.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Rebels Attacking in Force.

One Million Dollars Worth of Federal Stores in Danger.

THE LOCATION OF SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield is the capital of Greene county, Mo., located on the southwest Branch of the (to be) Pacific Railroad, 130 miles Southwest of Jefferson City, and about 200 miles from St. Louis. The railroad is constructed and in operation only to Rolla, 113 miles from St. Louis. Rolla, for a long time, was the base of supplies and point of departure for our military trains for southwest Missouri, but months ago our successes carried the depot forward to Springfield. It will be best remembered by many of our readers as the scene of Zagyoni's chivalrous charge when Gen. Fremont was advancing southward, in the fall of 1861.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8, 1863.

Information of an attack on Springfield has been received. The rebels are reported by Gen. Brown at 6,000 strong, but this is probably an exaggeration. They yesterday cut the telegraph near Wilson's Creek, and captured the repairers sent out to repair it. The rebels approached Springfield by the Ozark road, and have probably cut off 300 men at Ozark, in Christian county, under Capt. Flagg of the 14th Missouri militia.

There are, or were a few days ago, only two pieces of artillery in Springfield to defend the town, the fortifications there having never been mounted. The forces there a few days ago consisted of the 3d and 4th Michigan cavalry, numbering together about 750 efficient men, the 18th Iowa, 600 strong, and 2,000 sick and convalescent soldiers, about 600 of whom will be able to assist in the defense.

If the rebels have the artillery reported, fears are felt for the safety of the place, as there is a million of dollars worth of stores there. The ordinance and ammunition is stored in Fort Lyon, into which the garrison can finally retreat and defy any rebel assault, in the opinion of military officers familiar with the locality.

Only the sick and wounded of the army of the frontier have reached Springfield.

Gen. Blunt was at Huntsville when last heard of, and Gens. Herron and Schofield at Fayetteville. Any relief for Springfield from Arkansas is out of question.

There are 1,500 cavalry at the outposts within fifty miles of Springfield, but they seem unavailable. Up to the present writing, the rebels had gained no advantage in the suburbs of Springfield, excepting to demolish a few houses. Skirmishing took place on John O. Phelps' place early this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8,—Advices from Springfield state that a rebel force, reported to be 6,000 strong, under Generals Burbridge and Marmaduke, with six pieces of artillery, were within two and a half miles of that place, and opened on the town without giving notice to remove the women and children.

One thousand rebel cavalry in line of battle were visible from the town. General Brown has loop-holed the houses for musketry, and will make a vigorous resistance.

LATEST.

ST. LOUIS, July 8, 11 p. m.—Gen. Curtis received the following dispatch from General Brown, dated Springfield, 3 p. m.:

The enemy are fighting hard, but my men are behaving well.

I am holding all the strong positions, and the enemy must fight as I want him. They are fighting for bread.

Dr. Melcher, Post Surgeon at Springfield, sends the following, dated this afternoon:

Gen. Brown is badly wounded. There has been no severe fighting since noon. The enemy is in large force. The rebels took one of our guns, but were repulsed at dark.

Militia reinforcements are coming in. Rebel prisoners say Marmaduke is in command. We shall be reinforced to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1863.

Elisha Whittlesey of Ohio, long a member of Congress from Giddings' District, and for sixteen years Comptroller of the Treasury, died last night, within a few moments after he had retired to bed. He had been apparently in usual health yesterday and had discharged his customary duties at the Department and had even been able to ride to Georgetown in the afternoon. After reading the entry for the day in his diary, after his uniform custom, he retired, and expired apparently without pain, while the servant was adjusting the bed clothes about him, and before the ink in the last sentence he had written in his diary was dry. He was over eighty years of age. His remains will be taken to Ohio.

Col. J. W. Bell, of the 13th Illinois cavalry, lately dismissed the service through a blunder in the Adjutant General's office, has to-day been honorably reinstated in his command, by order of the President.

A new arrangement of chief Quartermasters and Commissarys now being made for the several army corps, and promotions are being made among those thus assigned. Among these promotions stated was Captain Dean, lately Commissary on Gen. Buell's staff, is to be Lieut. Colonel, and ordered to duty with Gen. Banks. Captain Elias Neigh, formerly of the Ohio Legislature, also to be Lieut Colonel.

The Senate has not yet confirmed Usher as Secretary of the Interior. It is whispered that there has been considerable opposition to the confirmation manifested by Senators, though such a contingency as a failure to confirm is hardly thought probable.

Colfax's bill, extending the limitations of mailable matter, so as to permit the transmission of small packages to soldiers at the discretion of the Postmaster General, substantially passed the House once before, but was defeated in the Senate. Western people who are petitioning for such measures should understand that their Senators are the parties to whom they want to address their demand.

An effort was made to thank Rosecrans for his recent victories, in the Senate, to-day, but it was decided a bad precedent to be awarding such high honors without fuller and more authentic information. The Senators accordingly concluded to wait.

Mr. Sherman made a long and able speech to-day in support of his bill for bank taxation.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8.—The following is a synopsis of the bill reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means to provide ways and means to support the government:

Section first provides for the issue of $900,000,000 of twenty-year six per cent. bonds, interest payable half yearly. Coin may be sold for lawful money certificates of indebtedness or interest bearing treasury notes; provided the whole amount of bonds and notes issued under this act shall not exceed $900,000,000; except that $150,000,000 7.30 notes may be funded by twenty year bonds, and a further issue for that purpose may be made.

Section two provides for $300,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Coin payable to creditors of the government receivable for all dues to the government, except customs.

Section three provides for the issue of $3,000,000 of legal tender.

Section four provides for fractional notes in place of postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the Treasury buildings, not to exceed $20,000,000.

Section six prescribes the form of the bonds and notes—to have the seal of the Treasury Department.

Section seven taxes bank circulation one per cent. on a graduated scale according to the capital stock.

Section eight modifies the sub-Treasury act so as to allow money obtained for loans on Internal Revenue to be deposited in banks on their giving bonds as security.

Section nine provides against counterfeiting, and appropriates $600,000 to carry the act into effect.

The impression in the best informed military circles is that Gen. Butler will soon be sent back to the Mississippi River, with an enlarged command and extended authority.

The bill for letters of marque and reprisal against the rebels was yesterday referred. It will probably pass after being amended so as to include foreign enemies as well as domestic.

The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

It is positively asserted that an important change will be made in the War Department by the 20th inst. Some believe that Stanton himself contemplates retirement; others that Assistant Secretary Watson is going, while others insist that both chief and subordinate will vacate together. In case of a change in the head of the Department, public sentiment among the unconditionally loyal demands the appointment of Gen. Butler to the position.

The Committee of Ways and Means held a laborious session to-day, of nearly six hours, adjourning at 3 o'clock p. m., to meet again to-morrow. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are generally opposed. It is likely that the amount of legal tender notes agreed on may be increased to $300,000,000, and the same amount of currency bonds may be authorized, having three years to run, bearing interest at 5.40 per cent.

Receipts from duties under the excise and international revenue law, up to to-day has been $84,701,610.

Army Awards at Louisville.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8, 1863.

There were heavy awards for provisions at Louisville yesterday—6,000 brls. pork at $13.87 to $13.90; 600,000 pounds bacon sides at $6.45 to $6.85; 600,000 pounds bacon shoulders at $5.75 to $5.87; 10,000 barrels flour at $5.65 to $5.75.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vt., from the Committee on Postoffices, reported back the bill to allow additional mail matter, with a recommendation that it ought not to pass. The bill proposed to allow bundles to be sent through the mails.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky, with an amendment as a substitute.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., offered a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Rosecrans and the officers and men under him for their gallantry and good conduct at Murfreesboro.

The resolution of thanks to Rosecrans, &c., was referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio the bill to tax bank bills and fractional currency was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate in its favor.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY of Del., the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up. He proceeded to address the Senate at length. He declared that partisan revenge had governed the action of this administration, and the infamy of its acts would drag it with disgrace down to future generations.

The cause of this war was the assertion of the right to abolish slavery, and the evidence of such a purpose.

The President had treated the subject with jocular and criminal indifference, and when he came disguised to the Capital he whispered no word of hope to the men struggling to make some peaceable arrangement, and after he was inaugurated he proceeded to place his friends in office and manifested no further care about the country except to endeavor to force the rebels to strike the first blow. War existst not by act of Congress but by the acts of Beauregard and Lincoln.

He claimed that the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was vested alone in Congress, and yet the President has had the audacity before men, and the temerity before Heaven, to presume to suspend this writ and seize peaceful citizens and bastile them in distant parts of the country.

I would, in the name of my country and in behalf of civil liberty, protest against it, and any one who for this, said he, was disloyal to his country, lied before men and in the presence of heaven. He used this language because every miserable press in the land charged every man with disloyalty who dared express his sentiments. He referred to the President's proclamation as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and the President might just as well have issued a proclamation that the rebels should all be blind or lame. His proclamation commits the government to fight for the extinction of slavery, and prevents the Southern States from coming back into the Union as it was.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the government. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for Monday. Mr. Stevens stated that he had prepared a similar bill, which he intended to offer.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa. reported back the Treasury Bank Bill introduced by Mr. Hooper, with a negative recommendation.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Hutchins' resolution, tendering the thanks of the House to General Butler, for his able, energetic and humane administration of the Department of the Gulf. Passed, 83 against 28.

Mr. Blake's declaratory resolution that the only alternative to the rebels is to submit or be conquered; and Holman's resolution—that no proposition tending to destroy the Union can be rightfully be entertained by the Representatives of the people, or any of the departments, &c., were postponed until the 14th, when other declaratory resolutions (those of Stevens' included) will be considered.

Mr. WICKLIFFE offered a resolution to call on the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War to make a full report of all their actions and doing at Port Royal, S. C., and in Georgia, with regard to the care and employment of the slaves, the number of agents and overseers, the product of the labor, the expense and &c.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS of Pa., it was laid on the table—81 to 50.

On motion of Mr. COX of Ohio, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to report and consider the expediency of a bill requiring an increase of the amount of the bonds of paymasters and such other restrictions and penalties for their fidelity as will ensure a more trustworthy execution of their duties, or if, in the opinion of the Committee, the abolishment of said office, and the transfer of the duties thereof to the captains of companies or some other officers, cannot be made with a view to the benefit of the public service, and that they report accordingly.

On motion of Mr. YEAMAN of Ky., it was

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed, with a bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners, whose power and duty it shall be to attend on the districts of the country passed over by the army of the United States during the existence of the present rebellion, and hear and take proof of the losses sustained by citizens and caused by the presence or conduct of said armies, and also proofs of the loyalty or disloyalty of persons presenting such claims; to distinguish the kind of property taken, for what purpose taken, and the value of that necessarily consumed and of that wantonly; in no case taking into the estimate the consequential damages, but only the actual value; and make and return reports, with the evidence and their opinion on each claim, to the Court of Claims in Washington: *Provided*, That no such claim shall be paid until approved by said Court of Claims.

On motion of Mr. DUNN of Indiana it was resolved that the Attorney General be requested to inform the House whether the law for the confiscation of rebel property has been enforced in the District of Columbia; if not, the reasons for delaying the execution of the same.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois introduced a substitute for Mr. Holman's resolution, asking the Secretary of the Treasury why he has not provided the means for paying the soldiers of the army, and why the bonds heretofore authorized to be sold, if necessary to make such payments, have not been sold. Agreed to.

Mr. SEGAR presented the credentials of John B. McLeod, as Representative elect from the second district of Virginia. Referred to Committee on Elections.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on executive, legislative and judical appropriation bill. Adjourned.

FROM OSHKOSH, WIS.

Further From the Riot at Appleton.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 7, 1863.

Advices from Appleton, say the rioters dispersed yesterday in different directions in search of arms and help. They are expected back in a day or two. In the mean time the prisoner will probably be removed to a place of safety. Everything quiet this evening.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—News has been received from the City of Mexico to December 9th. Juarez and his Cabinet had just returned from Puebla, where he went to reward the defenders of their country. He distributed gold medals and decorations to the officers and men who defended that city against the French.

The Mexican army is divided into two divisions. Comonfort commands the army for the defense of the City of Mexico, and Dablado the army of the South, to operate against the guerilla Mejia.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Rosecrans Still Pursuing.

OUR ARMY IN FINE SPIRITS.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF OUR BOYS.

The Gallant 19th and Col. Scott.

Rosecrans' Army Reconstructed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1863.

Rosecrans' army, which has hitherto constituted a single army corps, is to be immediately subdivided into three army corps, the whole under his command as heretofore.

One of these corps will still be numbered 14th, the others, respectively, 20th and 21st, and for the present will remain under the direct commands of Thomas, McCook and Crittenden. This gives additional rank to the staff officers of these respective Generals.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, Jan. 8th, 1863.

Gen. Rousseau arrived to-night direct from the front. He reports Rosecrans is waiting near Murfreesboro for supplies to continue the pursuit.

The rebels are believed to be preparing to make a stand at Tullahoma or Lavergne.

The enthusiasm of the troops for Rosecrans is unbounded.

Our wounded are arriving, and are well cared for.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, Jan. 8—8 p. m., 1863.

In company with a large party of surgeons and nurses in charge of Surgeon Gen. Smith, of Ohio, I arrived at 7 o'clock to-night.

Misses Maple and Moody of the Chicago Sanitary Commission are along. They were delayed at Indianapolis. Their stores were shipped at Louisville on Tuesday morning, by way of the Cumberland River, and will be here to-morrow.

I have direct news from Murfreesboro up to 3 o'clock this p. m. Rosecrans is largely reinforced, and pushing ahead after the fugitive rebels. The head of his army is now some fifteen miles beyond Murfreesboro. The rebels are fleeing towards Tullahoma and Fayetteville.

More prisoners have been taken during the pursuit than at the battle. Incidents and particulars of the fighting at Murfreesboro are in everybody's mouth.

Capt. Stokes' Board of Trade Battery did nobly. Wiley and Wagg were the only ones killed. The 19th, 88th and 89th Illinois regiments are spoken of as the bravest among the brave.

The 19th Illinois saved the left wing on Friday evening, Col. Scott being the first man across the river.

Col. Scott now lies at St. Cloud, Nashville, pretty badly hurt, but doing well.

The following are those known to be killed of the 19th:

Ira A. Pease,	Daniel Griffin,
Doyle Holmes,	Henry Swelzey,
Thos. A. Moon,	Robt. McCracken,
Geo. Ull,	Jonas Goldsmith,
Isaac Keynon,	H. C. Daggy,
W. L. Eason,	Capt. K. H. Chandler,
J. Oliver Jones,	— Chandler,
Geo. W. Pierson,	Sam'l Griffin,
John Trittlbean,	Lieut. W. Wood,
J. C. Fullerton,	Jesse Maxwell.

A rebel Tennessee regiment, 200 strong, threw down their arms and gave themselves up in a body. Our troops are amply strong and in fine spirits. They swear by old "Rosey," who, in this, the greatest of fights, was everywhere present.

He went from point to point regardless of shot and shell.

I shall go to the front very soon and obtain an accurate record of casualties to our Northwestern troops.

I can get no other names of Illinois killed. We have gained a splendid victory, but at a heavy cost in killed and wounded.

The rebels suffered in dead and wounded more than we.

Murfreesboro is filled with their wounded. Some 7,000 prisoners were taken during the fight.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7, 1863.

To Geo. B. Raymond, esq., Elgin, Ill:

The 36th Illinois regiment, Col. Greusel's, was in the battle at Murfresboro, and suffered severely. Only twelve officers and 230 men are left. Capt. Sherman is unhurt, Miller, Merrill, Douglas and Campbell are wounded and prisoners.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.—Our whole loss at Murfreesboro, in killed, wounded and missing, was not over 7,000. The rebel loss is from 12,000 to 15,000.

Considerable quantities of contraband goods have been captured by our outposts. The weather is cold. The river is at a stand.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th, has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863.

Adjutant General Cooper:

SIR: We have retired from Murfreesboro in perfect order. All our stores are saved. About 4,000 Federals, 5,000 stand of arms, and six pieces of cannon, captured by us, have already arrived here.

(Signed) B. S. EWELL.

Bragg has fallen back on Shelbyville. The Federals, after their reverses, were strongly reinforced, and drove us back.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 3.—Among the prisoners brought here within the last two days, twenty three different regiments were represented.

Three cars in a train loaded with our wounded, jerked from the track six miles from Bridgeport on Friday morning. Seven soldiers were killed. The train was coming from Murfreesboro.

Yesterday's Richmond papers contain official dispatches from Bragg, in which he acknowledges that he found our forces too strong for him, and was compelled to fall back to Tullahoma. Press dispatches to Richmond papers say that he lost very heavily.

Richmond papers, received by Gen. Dix at Fortress Monroe yesterday, admitted the defeat of Bragg at Murfreesboro, and lament that the Yankees would now obtain possession of East Tennessee, from which an army of 200,000 could not drive us.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Message of Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Jan. 8th, 1863.

The Kentucky Legislature met to-day. Gov. Robinson's message was received and read. The first part is devoted to a brief review of the origin of the rebellion, the course Kentucky has pursued, and the aid she has rendered the national Government.

He approves of the grant made by Congress for the establishment of agricultural colleges, and recommends the Legislature to take steps to comply with the conditions of the grant.

The second half of the message is devoted to the slavery question. In relation to the President's proclamation of emancipation, he takes the ground against compensating emancipation.

He suggests the propriety of passing a resolution by way of response to the President's proposition, that Kentucky rejects it, and at the same time, in behalf of her own unquestioned rights, as an independent power in the control of our own State policy, protests against any interference with it as unwarranted by the constitution of the United States. He closes as follows:

But by far the most alarming aspect in which the proclamation presents itself, is its usurpation of the powers of the government upon the spurious pretext that the President sincerely believes it to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity. If military necessity is not to be measured by constitutional limits, we are no longer a free people. The sword has become paramount, and the civil authority subordinate.

This monstrous doctrine has already received an indignant rebuke from the people themselves. The great States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, and Illinois in their recent elections have put their veto upon it, and later returns indicate that Connecticut and other parts of New England will soon add their emphatic condemnation.

Indeed, it is apparent that the people are aroused to a sense of the danger that attends their Constitutional liberties, and will in good time come to the rescue. Until that day which is unquestionably near at hand, arrives, it becomes Kentucky to maintain the position she has hitherto occupied.

The Sanitary Commission have sent off two steamers loaded with hospital supplies for Nashville for the wounded at Murfreesboro. Nearly $4,000 were collected on 'Change yesterday to defray the expenses.

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Jan. 8, 1863.

HOGS—Receipts large and not many packers buying. Market opened dull and prices reduced 15@25c. There was a better feeling at the close, under the news of the advance in gold in New York. The range for light and heavy hogs was $4.00@4.75. The receipts were 7,000 head, and sales 2,700.

MESS PORK—Dull and demand light. Sales 1,000 brls old mess at $11.00; country would not bring over $10.75; new is held at $13.00.

LARD—Closed firmer, and all offered at 8½c was taken.

CUTMEATS—300,000 lbs bulk sides at 5⅞c, to be delivered this month, and 50,000 lbs shoulders, fully cured, at 4¼c on the spot; 2,000 pieces green hams sold at 5¾@5⅞c. The advices of the advance in gold caused a firmer feeling.

FLOUR—Market without change. The speculative demand has fallen off, but holders are firm. Superfine is quoted at $5.15@5.25 for fair.

WHISKY—In demand at 36c.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—To purchase, a light Business Wagon, for cash, (new or second-hand), at 11 Franklin street. ja9-y903-1t

WANTED—A Cook, or girl to do washing and ironing, and take care of a child. None but those who understand their business need apply. Inquire at 253 Michigan avenue. ja9-y984-3t

WANTED—For cash, 50 feet front on Halsted, near Twelfth street; also, 50 feet front on North avenue. Must be cheap. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. ja9-y919-4t

WANTED—A book-keeper's situation by an industrious man of large experience and reliable every way. Would commence on trial. City references, the best. Address "L. E." Post Office Drawer 5764, Chicago. ja9-y921-3t

WANTED—A first class book-keeper desires a situation. Undoubted references as to ability, character, &c. Address "BOOKKEEPER," Lock Box 111, Dubuque, Iowa. ja9-y909-3t

WANTED—Immediately, a Cook at 607 Wabash avenue. None but a German or Scotch need apply. References required. ja9-y928-1t

WANTED—An unfurnished room with board, for a man and wife, in a quiet, small family, where there are few or no other boarders. Board paid promptly every week. Terms must be moderate to suit the times. Address J. W. ROBY, Chicago Post Office. ja9-y908-3t

WANTED—A situation by a young man of much experience in the business. Can give the best of references. Address "H.S." Tribune Office. ja9-y913-3t

WANTED—A Partner. A good business man, with some capital, say $1,500 or $2,000. A chance seldom offered. Reference best in the city. Immediate application. Address, with name, "BUSINESS," Tribune Office. ja9-y922-3t

WANTED—Smart, active young men to sell Books and Papers on the cars. Apply at 36 Griswold street, from 10 to 3 o'clock F. M. ja9-y909-1t

WANTED—Board by a gentleman, wife and daughter, in a private family. A liberal price will be paid. Apply at No. 2 Wheeler's Building. ja9-y958-2t

WANTED—Immediately, a good cook, washer and ironer, at 330 Wabash avenue. References required. ja9-y961-3t

WANTED—A good Carriage Maker. One who has worked on wheels and gears preferred. Inquire at Carriage Factory, corner of State and Twelfth streets. H. & G. N. WILLETS. ja9-y951-3t

WANTED—A Job Compositor. One first class Job Compositor wanted immediately by DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Job Printers, 46 Clark street, Chicago. ja9-y915-1t

WANTED—A situation to work, by a man of good address and large business experience. Has valuable acquaintance, and can give the best of city reference. Address, with real name and business, P. O. Box 4741. ja9-y851-6tnet

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for GRUNDY COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 5285 Chicago, enclosing a stamp. de1-1887-3m-net

WANTED.—To Millers. A practical Miller of twenty years experience, wishes to engage a situation in a good Flouring Mill, where there is a good business doing constantly. References given if required. Apply to "W S," Fond du Lac, Wis. ja9-y906-3t

WANTED—By a family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, two rooms opening into each other, and a room for servant, with board. Preference given to the North Side of the city, and to a place where there are few or no other boarders.

ALSO,

Rooms in the same house—with board for a gentleman and wife—sitting room with bedroom attached, or one large room. Address Post Office Box 5893, Chicago. ja9-y952-3t

THE PUTNAM Clothes Wringer, At DALTON'S, 71 Lake street. ja9-y97-4t

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Manufacturers' Association will be held THIS EVENING at Board of Trade Rooms. Every member is requested to be present. DAVID M. FORD, Secretary. ja9-y927-1t

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, Jan. 9th, for work. S. K. UNDERHILL, Sec. ja9-y955-1t

BOARD WANTED ON THE NORTH SIDE.—Four single gentlemen desire board, with two furnished rooms, including fire and gas, in a private family where they can have the comforts of a home. North Side, east of Clark street, preferred. Address immediately "Railroad Office," care Post Office Box 3774. Reference given. ja9-y944-1t

FOR SALE—Five Frame Houses and Lease. The subscriber being about to leave this city, offers for sale House 216, and Houses 218 and 220, in front and rear, on Fourth avenue, late Buffalo street, between Polk and Taylor. Ground Lease VERY LOW. And for four years, up to May, 1867. House 216 will be sold separately if desired.

As I want to sell immediately, I will offer them very low, and at such prices that the whole capital invested will be repaid by the rents in a little over two years. This is decidedly a rare chance for men with small capital who WANT TO INVEST THEIR MONEY SAFELY AND TO THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE. Apply to C. F. A. WAGNER, 100 Indiana street, (up-stairs,) between Franklin and Market. ja9-y968-3t

UNION PARK, MICHIGAN AND PRAIRIE AVENUE. 100 feet facing Union Park, near Washington street; also 64 feet on N. Hubbard, good corner, 24 feet on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth; and 25x125 on Prairie avenue. All low for cash. THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney. ja9-y965-1t

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago, for the election of officers and the transaction of other important business, will be held in the Church on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 1-2 o'clock. JOHN BROOKS, Secretary. ja9-y914-3t

BOARD WANTED.—Rooms and board wanted for a gentleman, wife and child, in a private family, east of State and south of Twelfth streets. Direct to "C H B," Post Office Box 3676. ja9-y930-1t

FOR SALE—A Certificate of Deposite in Edward I. Tinkham & Co., dated Aug. 16th, 1861, for One Hundred Thirty-Two and 86-100 Dollars, will be sold for Thirty Dollars, on application to WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 3 Metropolitan Block. ja9-y957-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CHAMPION & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by James Todd, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. H. C. CHAMPION. JAMES TODD. ja9-y961-1m

OYSTERS!—H. Sanborn' BALTIMORE OYSTERS, Received Daily at my Depot, 119 Randolph-st. Warranted A No. 1. Consumers and dealers throughout the country will find it to their interest to send for my prices before ordering from any other house in the city. ja7-y967-3tnet HENRY SANBORN, Box 1968, Chicago

WESTERN AGENCY OF T. KINGSFORD & SON'S CELEBRATED OSWEGO STARCH, 211 & 213 South Water street. CHICAGO, January 1st, 1863. The prices of our Starch and Corn Starch are this day advanced a Half Cent. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents. ja9-y953-3tnet

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale at the Tribune office, Chicago, a HOE SINGLE SMALL CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS, Bed 33x52 Inches. Is in good order, and may be seen running during the next two weeks. For terms, and other information, address WM. H. RAND, Tribune office, Chicago.

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD, ATTENTION! All present and past members of this corps are requested to meet at their Armory, corner of State and Randolph streets, this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, to attend the funeral ceremonies of the late Gen. JOHN B. WYMAN, at Amboy, Ill. Those who go with the corps will be at no expense. Dress for the occasion will be black pants, white gloves and blue military cap. Over-Coats will be furnished. Train leaves at 11 P. M., returning will arrive Sunday noon. For further information, prior to meeting, inquire of T. D. TOOKER, O. S., 91 Lake street. Per order, R. T. THOMAS, Commandant. ja9-1t

REAL ESTATE.—We want to Exchange, a good piece of well improved and paying property in a flourishing village, for a Farm within a reasonable distance from Chicago. CLARKSON & HIGH, 81 South Clark street. ja9-y956-3t

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for ALL the States and Territories. Also, NOTARY PUBLIC. Affidavits under United States Tax Law taken for TEN CENTS. Acknowledgments and Depositions properly taken and authenticated. Bankers, Brokers and others ALLOWED HALF FEES on Protests. Office 81 South Clark street. SIMEON W. KING, Commissioner and Notary Public. ja9-y961-2tnet

BOARDING.—A suit of rooms and two single rooms, with board, can be obtained at 62 Fourth avenue. Terms moderate. ja9-y950-3t

BOARDING—Board and pleasant rooms can be furnished at 84 Adams street. ja9-y930-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, one Lard Kettle, Cooler, Blocks, &c., &c., all that is needed for a pork packer. Address "J. B.," Post Office Box 815. ja9-y947-3t

$500. Wanted by a man of experience and ability, a situation in a Wholesale or Commission House. Has been five years in a Wholesale House in this city. Is a rapid writer, and can loan his employers the above amount. Would take an interest in a Commission House. Can influence considerable trade. Address J. W. BARTELL through the Post Office. ja9-y946-3t

FOR SALE—Steam Boiler. A LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOX BOILER, Ten feet long, thirty-four inches diameter, made by P. DEVINE, of the best charcoal iron, and only one year in use. H. H. SHUFELDT, 60 South Water street. ja9-y953-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. CARYL YOUNG was admitted as a member of our firm on the 1st of January, 1863. Hereafter the style of the firm will be Ladd, Williams & Young. LADD & WILLIAMS. Chicago, January 8th, 1863. ja9-y962-3t

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, that on the 6th of January an Annual Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT Was declared and will be paid on demand at their office, corner of Canal and Washington streets. P. W. GATES, President. ja9-y962-10t

TAKEN UP—On Tuesday last, on North avenue, a White Cow, with Black Head, white spot on face and back horns. The owner will find her at the sixth house west of Wells street on the north side of North avenue, and is requested to call and pay charges. ja9-y967-3t

THE PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER, At "DALTON'S," 71 LAKE STREET. ja9-y97-4t

GRAND SKATING CARNIVAL —ON THE— Ogden Skating Pond, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, (Weather Permitting.) Music by the Light Guard Band. Finest ice ever seen in Chicago. Tickets for sale at MUNSON'S, 141 Lake street, and at the Pond. ja9-y925-2t

SKATES! SKATES!—Ladies Skates of all sizes on hand and made to order. Also, the CHAMPION SKATE, For gents, at 7½ Custom House Place. Skates ground and repaired promptly. ja9-y955-1t

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! The Ladies' Skate Emporium is at 7½ CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE, A few doors from the Post Office. Skates ground, repaired and made to order. Also, the Champion Skate just out, and can't be beat out. That is what's the matter. ja9-y763-1t

A PURE ARTICLE. E. SIMS' STRAWBERRY WINE, MANUFACTURED AT AURORA, ILL. For a TONIC, DESSERT, LADIES' and COMMUNION WINE, it exceeds anything ever offered in this market. Mr. J. KUNE, 88 Randolph street, is authorized to take orders for the same at Chicago, Ill. ja9-y908-3t E. SIMS, Proprietor & Manufacturer.

W. D. HOUGHTELING, (Successor to Williams & Houghteling,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 210 1-2 Water street, Chicago, Illinois. ja9-y917-3m

FOR SALE. A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, situated on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, being the south half of the west 100 feet of Lot 16, Block 8, Fractional Section 15, (South Chicago.) Also, Lot 20, Block 8, School Section Addition to Chicago, situated on the north side of Polk st., a few rods east of Halsted street. (West Chicago.) For terms of sale apply to HENRY M. CURTIS, Michigan Central Freight Office, Chicago, and to T. G. FROST, Esq., Galesburgh, Knox County, Illinois. ja9-y907-1w

DOMESTIC GOODS, BROADCLOTHS, Ladies Cloaks, Woolen Goods, BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, WOOL BLANKETS, FUR GOODS, &c. AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Jan. 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. ja9-y963-1t W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HIGH WAGES.—Two girls wanted—one to do kitchen and the other chamber work—in a small family on Wabash avenue. Wages $3.00 per week each. None but good girls need apply. Irish not wanted. Address "R. Q." Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had. ja9-y949-1t

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. AN IMPROVED FARM, Of 127 acres will be sold on easy terms, or will exchanged for a stock of Goods suitable for a country store. Lies in a desirable locality, convenient to schools, mills, churches, mechanics, markets, &c; prairie and timber, 60 miles from Chicago by railroad. Good stone house, 30x30, two stories and basement; young orchard. Near County Seat—one of the most thriving towns of the West. Price $30 per acre. Fronts on river, one mile from steamboat landing. Address "NEWTON," Tribune office. ja9-y908-3tdaltw

TO WOOD DEALERS.—A fine lot of HICKORY, BEACH AND MAPLE WOOD, For sale in lots of fifty cords and upwards, on terms to suit the trade. Apply at 187 South Water street. jy9-y956-1w

THE PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER, At "DALTON'S." ja9-y97-4t 71 LAKE STREET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A Farm of 112 acres, well fenced and watered, near Bloom Station, about twenty six miles from Chicago. Price $30 per acre, or $150 rent per year. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Thornton Station, or at the office of Hubbard & Hunt, Chicago. ja9-y924-2w W. H. HUNT.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Williams & Houghteling, is dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. J. M. WILLIAMS, W. D. HOUGHTELING. Chicago, January 3, 1863. ja9-y916-1m

MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.—A dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, to depositors that may be entitled to the same—free of Government Tax. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal from the first inst. SIDNEY MYERS, Cashier. Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 7th, 1863. ja9-y915-1t

$50 NORTH SIDE RAILWAY TICKETS For Sale at a Discount, At 96 South Clark street, one door from Van Buren st. ja9-y929-3t SIMON KLEIN & CO.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, a small Morocco Pocket Book, containing between $300 and $340, in Treasury Notes and some Post Office Stamps. The finder will receive the above reward upon leaving it at the Tribune office. ja9-y949-3t

FOUND—On Illinois street, a Lady's Muff. The owner can have it by calling at 74 Wolcott street. ja9-y966-1t

DOG FOUND.—Came to House No. 315 South Wells street, on Monday last, a medium size Newfoundland Dog, with a white spot on his breast. The owner is requested to call, pay charges and take him away. ja9-y966-1t

LOST—An open-faced Lady's Gold Watch, somewhere between Madison street depot and corner of Washington ave. Halsted street. Any one finding the above will confer a favor by leaving it at 178 South Water street. ja9-y964-1t

LOST—A small black and tan Terrier Dog, answering to the name of "MINNIE." Any one who will return her to No. 1 Dearborn Place, corner of Randolph street, will be suitably rewarded. ja9-y958-1t

FOR SALE—A small, but general stock of Groceries, nearly new and in a good condition, in a pleasant location, will be sold at a bargain for cash. Also, a fine young Horse Wagon and Harness, or a light One Horse Wagon and harness. All to be sold together or separately, as may be desired. Address Post Office Box 1484, Chicago. ja9-y913-1t

FOR SALE.—One Lot left, 60x125 feet to 20 foot alley, on West Warren street, 150 feet west of Union Park, which I will sell at a bargain for cash, if called for soon. Room 6, 135 South Clark street.

New Advertisements.

BRYAN HALL.—Two Free Lectures! DR. A. PAIGE, The Electrician and Physiologist, formerly of Boston, will Lecture at Bryan Hall, on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 13th and 14th, at 7 1-2 o'clock. On Electricity, as connected with the laws of Life and Health—Mental and Physical—with special reference to its use in the examination and cure of Diseases. Dr. Paige and Dr. J. A. Merrill have opened Professional Rooms at the Tremont House, Chicago, where they will attend to the treatment of diseases. CONSULTATION FREE. ja9-y938-3t

TO PORK PACKERS.—The subscriber will furnish any quantity of first-class PORK BOXES, Made to any size desired, At the lowest market price, on short notice. DAVID GOODWILLIE, Factory corner of Ohio and Franklin streets, or address P. O. Box 865, North Side. ja9-y954-3t

194 LAKE STREET. 194

CLOAKS.

S. WILSON & CO. Will positively close out their MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF Ladies' and Children's CLOAKS, This week, without any regard to the cost. THIS IS THE BEST OPPORTUNITY LADIES WILL HAVE THIS SEASON TO BUY CLOAKS AT GREAT BARGAINS. 194 Lake Street. ja9-y920-1t

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF SEASONABLE GOODS AT PRICES Lower than Charged IN NEW YORK OR BOSTON.

BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers of DRY GOODS, Notions, Crockery, &c. ja9-y945-3tnet

FIRST PREMIUM, GOLD MEDAL. PIANO FORTES For sale and to rent, at 99 South Clark street. JULIUS BAUER, Importer of Musical Instruments. ja9-y961-1m

JAMES TODD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, ja9-y962-1m 141 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

FILTERS FOR LAKE OR RAIN WATER, CISTERNS, RECTIFIERS, Brewers' and Pickling Tubs! Made on short notice. SEASONED LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. S. FLANDERS, successor to E. Smalley, Old Stand, 221 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3122. ja9-y908-1w

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. To those desirous of obtaining a practical knowledge OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, an opportunity is presented BY PROF. COIGNARD, No. 178 ADAMS STREET, who will receive into his family, as boarders, one or more persons, or a gentleman and wife. ja9-y911-3t

LIEUT. FRENCH WISHES TO inform the able-bodied portion of the community that his office, 186 South Clark street, is still open for all those who wish to substantially serve their country by shouldering a musket along side those who have already immortalized themselves in many a well fought battle. Owing to the Great Inducements Offered, And about to be offered by the Government, to persons enlisting now, Lieut. French expects to be even more successful in recruiting than he was the previous year. He is now enlisting for the General Service, the regiment not yet being full, so that any person prefering the Artillery arm of the service will have a chance of joining it according as the wants of said arm required. Persons coming to the rendezvous between the hours of 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. will get all the necessary information, and if they so wish it, will be enrolled as members of the United States Army. ja9-1t

A CARD. Deafness and Blindness. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon, 135 Randolph street, near the Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Dr. U. has devoted his professional life to Ophthalmic and Aural Medicine and Surgery, and receives monthly all the new and ingenious instruments and apparatus, and the different modes of treatment used for the relief and cure of these afflictions in all the Ophthalmic and Aural Hospitals and Infirmaries of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. He performs all the approved ancient and modern operations for Deafness, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eye, Entropium, Ectropium, Staphyloma, Fistula Lachrymalis, and the removal of tumors, Eyes and Ear-Drums inserted, and examinations conducted with the Ophthalmoscope, Auriscope, Stetoscope, Pharyngoscope and Opthalmic Microscope instruments and machinery that brilliantly illuminate the whole exterior, interior and posterior parts of the Eye and Ear, thus revealing the cause and nature of many diseases of the eye and ear that have hitherto been thought forever hidden in darkness and impenetrable obscurity. ja7-y975-1m

RUSSELL HOUSE.—Mortgage sale at public auction, of the Furniture and Effects Of the well-known RUSSELL HOUSE, In the City of Detroit, Michigan, consisting in part of bedding, mirrors, drapery, table ware, cutlery, gas fixtures, rosewood piano forte, velvet and Brussels carpets, six first-class Billiard tables, almost new, bar and bar fixtures, &c., &c. This house, as is known throughout the West, is furnished in the very best manner, all the goods being of the FIRST QUALITY. And are now in excellent order—the bedding and bed furniture, and the whole of the parlor furniture, being every way suitable for use in a first-class hotel or private residence, which will be sold without reserve, on TUESDAY, January 20th, 1863, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. JNO. J. BENNIE, Auctioneer. N. B.—The house will remain open for the accommodation of guests until a few days previous to said sale. ja9-y980-1t

STATEMENT of the affairs OF THE MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, LOCATED AT CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, as they existed on the first Monday of January A.D. 1863.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in, according	$[illegible]
Amount due depositors	[illegible]
Amount of notes, or bills in circulation	[illegible]
Amount due Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
RESOURCES.	
Stock deposited as security for circulation	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Notes of other Banks	[illegible]
Loans and discounts	[illegible]
Specie on hand	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. I, J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true statement of the affairs of the said Bank, as they existed on Monday, the first day of January, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. JOHN M. UNDERWOOD, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of January, A.D. 1863. ja9-y963-1t JAMES BLOOMFIELD, Notary Public.

Chicago Tribune. FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863. THE NEWS.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863.

A WORD FOR NEW YORK.

We have read Governor Seymour's Message to the Legislature of New York, with sorrow and indignation. It is not in its tone and temper, as bad as might have been expected, the character of the author's political associations being allowed its proper weight in the anticipatory estimate of value; but in spite of its specious professions and simulated moderation, there is enough in it to challenge the fear of every loyal man in the Union. We have neither the time nor the inclination to enter into a statement of facts nor elaborate argument to prove how glaringly false many of his assertions, and how really weak the bitter assaults that he makes upon the President and the party in power are. His errors of omission and commission, as well as his unjust deductions, form admitted premises, and his faulty logic, will be thoroughly exposed by the local press. To it we leave this task.

But on one point, we have a word to say: the Governor compliments the West, while he has a falsehood and a sneer for New England. We understand the real purpose of the conjunction of the sections. Hereaway, we meet, every day, the spirit that dictated to the Governor when he wrote; and we know just what treason and malevolence lie behind the words that he uses. We know the concealed purpose—the real object—of his artful statement, and we tell the Governor and all New York, that if the plan which the Copperheads have elaborated, and upon which they are here openly working, to compromise with the South by a secession of the Middle and Western States from the Union, leaving New England alone as the representative of the old nationality, and then, in partnership with the now rebellious States, to organize a new Union from which New England shall be excluded, ever approaches consummation, the Empire City and the Empire State will have quick occasion to regret that they were parties to that political revolution that put Horatio Seymour into the gubernatorial chair and made him an agent for working out this plot. We assure them that the ties of the Northwest to New England are not indissoluble; but they are stronger than the bonds which unite us to New York; and, if in the changes and reorganizations that are possible as the consequence of the present revolt, it is necessary for the West to make an election where she will go, she will become an appendage of neither the Middle States nor of the South. She will declare her independence of both, and right here in the heart of the continent, the possessor of the finest soil and the best climate in the hemisphere, with more than ten millions of people, and the prospect of a rapid increase, will organize an empire that will dominate over all other fractions of the Republic, and which will have the power to compel the opening of half a dozen routes to tide water upon terms and conditions that we now plead for in vain. If the Union must be destroyed by the machinations of the Seymours, the Woods and the men with whom they lie down in the nest that treason has prepared, let it be understood now that it is the firm resolve of the West to be as far removed from the commercial supremacy and the rotten politics of New York, the tariffs and paper money of New England, as from the whips, branding-irons and burning faggots of that curse of civilization that we hate, slavery. With a capital on the Upper Mississippi, with Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis as chief cities, with free navigation of the Mississippi, which we *would* have; with the St. Lawrence open; with New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore in competition, by their different lines of communication extending westward, for the privilege of conveying our products to the seaboard; with the most martial people on the Continent; with the youth and vigor of a new community, free from the conventionalisms of an older civilization, and with a purer and better Democracy than the world has ever known, the West would be able to be the patron of its own cities, the regulator of its own monetary affairs, the defender of its own interests. We pray Heaven that the events, which we note only as the consequences of the folly and ambition of men like Mr. Seymour may never be realized. The West is anxious for the maintenance of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution. She has testified her devotion to both by a record, the glories of which are not paralleled in the history of our race. She has yet other offerings to make, yet other proofs of her fidelity to give. But if they shall avail nothing, she will look out for herself. Break the bonds of which duty has imposed, and the promptings of interest are her guide. If New York, to which the whole Continent has paid tribute, can see in the new order of things at which we glance, any but the rewards that might follow the bogus patriotism of her Governor, she has keener eyes than we. We warn her in time of the pit that her enemies, whom she has lately honored are digging at her feet.

A SUBORDINATE'S PLAN.

A gentleman for a long time connected with the army, and who, in all the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, has seen the effect of the policy upon which our different armies have acted in their repeated advances, maintained in our presence, a few days ago, that until the Government abandoned the idea of holding and keeping in repair the railroads in the States that we have named, and contented itself with a river base for each of its advancing columns, we should conduct the war in a most laborious, expensive and ineffectual manner; and that though we might finally tire out or overcome the rebels, we should do it only after a great waste of precious time, and a frightful expenditure of life and money. As we know the officer in question to be one of the clearest headed men in the service—one who has, in his day, successfully managed great affairs—we listened attentively to what he had to say.

His plan was to tear up the railroads wherever they could be reached, to burn the bridges, blow up the culverts, destroy the rolling stock and carry off the iron, all so effectually and to such an extent that the enemy cannot use what we will not, and thus compel him to transport his men and munitions, by the primitive method, over the horrible roads of the seceding States. He maintained that a tenth part of the expense necessarily incurred in keeping open our communications, would build steamers enough, of the proper sort, to keep all the rivers that we might use open from source to mouth; and that these rivers were so distributed as to enable our troops to penetrate and possess enough of the revolted country to compel the inhabitants to return to their allegiance or to starve. He cited the campaign of Buell, which failed because he could not or did not guard the long stretch of railroad in his rear; the first advance of Grant which was followed by a retreat in consequence of the same state of facts, the present position of the same General, now slowly withdrawing men from his front to fill up the gaps that he has left behind him; the straits to which Rosecrans was reduced by the necessity of detailing full half his force to look after and protect the Nashville and Louisville Railroad; he called up the disastrous effect of the many raids, that, in spite of all our vigilance, the Morgans and Forrests of the rebel camp have succeeded in making, and the never ending waste of time, money and life, by the system of details, to which, over hundreds of miles of country peculiarly favorable for guerilla operations, our commanders are compelled to resort; and he argued that as the larger rebel armies are broken up and scattered, these raids will increase in frequency, and that the details will necessarily grow in strength, without obtaining for either side any decisive result. On the rivers, said he, our supremacy is undisputed. Using our iron-clads on the sea-board, and our river flotilla in the interior, we can prevent the launching of a single rebel craft larger than a cockle-shell, on any stream of the United States. Open the Mississippi, and Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri are paralyzed. Open the tributaries of the Mississippi south of Cairo, not an ounce of cotton, sugar or tobacco can leave, or a pound of merchandise go into full half of the Confederacy. For all communication with the outside world, the inhabitants would be dependent upon our favor and their own loyalty. Take Mobile, and put a flotilla on the Alabama and the Tombigbee, and Alabama and Mississippi would be powerless at our feet. And like results, said our enthusiast, would follow the possession of the inland waters of the seaboard States. He entreated us to urge the withdrawal of the armies that are now inland, the construction of new steamers by the hundreds, or, if necessary, by the thousands, the strong occupation of a line of defense along the Ohio and Potomac, the destruction of all railroads that the rebels can use for commercial or military purposes, and the quick occupation of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and all other Southern ports in which foreign commerce can be carried on. Thus, he declared, we should be instrumental in squeezing the last drop of blood out of the rebellion.

There is much in these speculations that will attract the attention of those who have been compelled to deplore the ill success which, in spite of our vast armies, our unlimited supply of the munitions of war, and our prodigal expenditure of money, has thus far attended our arms. All such will remember that we are just now regaining the ground that was occupied by our troops near ten months ago; and that the causes of the disasters that we have endured have never been found in the bravery of our men or in the lack of materials; but in the insurmountable difficulty that all our commanders have encountered in keeping up communications each with the base whence he set out. How to avoid the necessity of such disasters in the future is what any General-in-Chief might be glad to learn; and if the suggestions of our friend will assist the solution of that question, we shall be glad.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

A mischievous scheme to add two Judges to the Court of Claims, and to confer upon the five the power to enter final judgment in all cases against the United States, which was defeated at the last session of Congress, seems to have been revived, and unless carefully watched, will probably go through. It needs little argument to show that the power to enter judgment in this class of cases, without the consent of Congress, ought not to be lodged in any court, especially a court consisting of judges holding office for life. It would be far better to abolish the Court now existing, which is a useless and frivolous expense. All the cases which pass through it go to the Committees on Claims of the two Houses, and are subsequently acted on by the two bodies respectively. If we must have a Court of Claims it ought to be organized in this way, for the people's Representatives ought never to give up the power of controlling the disbursement of the people's money. But, if the action of the Court determines nothing, why have any Court?

It may be said that, even if the power to enter final judgment against the United States be given to the court, still no money can be drawn from the Treasury except by appropriation of Congress. True, but when judgment is obtained by the claimant will not Congress be bound to make the appropriation? Clearly. When the Supreme Court of Mississippi decided that the bonds of that State were a valid and just claim, and that they must be paid, and the Legislature refused to make an appropriation to pay them, the whole world denounced Mississippi as a community of repudiators and robbers. It will be found, if this bill passes, that every judgment which it renders will be followed by a corresponding appropriation of money by Congress. If not, what will be the use of a court possessing such jurisdiction? To pile up a mountain of unliquidated balances against the Treasury, whose justice has been substantially confessed by the very act organizing the court? If it were advisable ever to grant such powers to a court, this is the worst possible time to try the experiment, for claims arising from the war will soon be rushing in, equaling in volume half the national debt.

The proposition to add two judges to the court may be the cause, or the consequence of the proposed increase of responsibilities. In either case it is reprehensible, because it adds $6,000 per year to the public expenses. We trust that the wisdom which defeated this pernicious bill at the last session, may not remain dormant when it comes up for action the second time.

The Discharge of Imprisoned Disloyalists.

L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, charged with the responsibility of discharges of persons imprisoned for alleged disloyalty, says, in his official report, there were four persons imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison—but not by order of the War Department—Messrs. D. A. Mahoney, John H. Mulkey, D. Sheward and Andrew D. Duff—who made oath Nov. 11, 1862, before their discharge at their own request, among other things, that they would not at any future time, commence an action against the officers of any State, or of the United States, for causing their arrest. This was after they had refused to take an unconditional oath of allegiance, and after certain civil officers of Illinois had been annoyed by vexatious suits for certain arrests, and was voluntarily proposed by the prisoners as an inducement toward their release.

Dinner to Gen. Butler.

A meeting of about fifty of the leading citizens of New York was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 5th inst., for the purpose of tendering to Major General B. F. Butler a public reception. Captain C. H. Marshal was called to the chair, and Mr. Charles Gould was chosen Secretary. It was resolved to tender General Butler a public dinner, and a sub-committee of fifteen was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Lieut. Clybourne.

A private letter from Dumfries, Va., dated the 31st ult., states that during a skirmish on the 27th, near Dumfries, Lieut. John H. Clybourne, of this city, was taken prisoner by the rebels; and another letter from the same source, dated the 3d inst., states that nothing had been heard from him up to that date.

THE NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Gov. Seymour has suspended all action in regard to the New York Police Commissioners until April. The New York *Times* says that the first action of the Governor in regard to the Commissioners had begun to be felt in the insubordination on the part of some of the men, and irreverence for the police authority on the part of the liquor dealers being the mere immediate and most observable consequences.

DR. NOTT.—The Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, is dangerously ill at his residence at Schenectady. He is paralyzed, and cannot long survive, though he still retains the strength and clearness of his great intellect. The venerable Doctor is now in his 90th year.

☞ The new steamship Creole, lately in the New Orleans trade, is offered to the government by her present owners as a suitable vessel to chase privateers. As she is very fast, the proposition may be worthy of attention at the Navy Department.

☞ Mayor Opdyke recently vetoed a bill passed by the Common Council of New York to issue $3,000,000 of city shinplasters; but the Council have passed the bill over the Mayor's veto.

☞ Lockwood L. Doty, who has just declined the Consulship to Nassau, has been appointed by Gov. Seymour of New York, his private Secretary.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

Another Treasonable Gathering—Gov. Yates an Assassin—Merrick's Friends all for Revolution—An Armistice and the Withdrawal of our Troops—Strangers in the City—The Democrats Bitter and Malignant—Chicago Institutions—The Constitutional Convention—Supreme Court Reports—Senate—The Democracy Begin to Show their Hands—House Proceedings—A Revolutionary Bill—It Looks Revolutionary—Taxable Property—Receipts and Expenditures of the State.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 7, 1863.

The Committee of the Democratic meeting of Monday night, met last evening again, and had quite a stirring discussion. The most rabid men of the Committee, to the surprise of the Egyptians, are from Chicago. They are for revolution. They go for immediately attacking Washington in the rear while the rebels advance upon it in front. Indeed, in the meeting of Monday evening, Mr. Goudy declared that, in the event of the President's refusing to withdraw the proclamation, HE WAS IN FAVOR OF MARCHING AN ARMY TO WASHINGTON AND HURLING THE OFFICERS OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION FROM POSITIONS! He thought it would not take much force to do it.

Merrick's friends, including those from Chicago, are, I understand, all for revolution, and, in the Committee, supported the most ultra of the two propositions.

The two propositions discussed were:

1st. To demand of the President of the United States an armistice, and the sending of Commissioners to each of the revolted States, asking them to meet in National Convention.

2d. The radicals say that the troops were enlisted on a fraudulent pretense—not to restore the Union, but to free the slaves—and that consequently the Governor of the State be directed to order all of the Illinois troops home.

The committee has not yet decided which resolution they will present to the meeting. But this makes no matter, as they are all in the same boat. The only difference is that the radicals have the pluck to say what they mean, while the conservatives dare not say or do what they think or believe.

I again assert that the proclamation is a mere pretense. Last year this same course was sought to be initiated by the secessionists in the Constitutional Convention, and would have been but for the fact that they dared not at that time show their hands. They thought the time had not come to do so with safety to themselves.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY.

I notice a large number of strangers in Springfield. The lobby is very large, and daily increasing. Among the notables, Col. Wm. R. Morrison, Representative in Congress elect from the 12th Congressional District; Col. John Dougherty, of Union county; Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelby; Hon. Wm. A. Grimshaw, of Pike; Hon. Jackson Grimshaw, of Adams; Judge Jos. Gillespie, of Madison; Geo. Trumbull, Esq., and Hon. Vital Jarrott, of St. Clair; Col. A. J. Kykendall, Col. M. O'Kane; Mayor Sherman, Chicago, and David Gage, do.; Isaac Cook, &c.

Mayor Sherman and Dick Richardson had a little passage of arms last night. The Mayor called on Dick, who it appears was "I the vein," otherwise a little cross. A row ensued in which Dick used some hard language. He accused the Mayor of coming to electioneer against him. The Mayor did not say he was or he was not, and the matter was ended in the usual amicable manner in that party. The Mayor is said to be slightly for Goudy, with what truth I know not.

THE DEMOCRATS BITTER AND MALIGNANT.

The Democrats here are bitter and malignant. A Union man is in as much danger in some localities here as if he were in Richmond. An officer named Wilson, on Gen. Grant's staff, the night of the Democratic meeting, remarked in the American House, the Democratic headquarters, that he would like to see a piece of artillery playing upon that wing of the State in which the meeting was held. He was immediately pitched upon by an infuriated set of Democrats and badly beaten. An Irish Captain, who called the men in the meeting traitors, was also attacked, but he whollop'd his man badly.

THE CHICAGO CHARTER.

The Chicago Charter has not yet come down. Attorney Ayres will be here with it in a few days. I learn, however, that it will be read by its title to the third reading, and then put through at railroad speed.

CHICAGO INSTITUTIONS.

Some of the *free* institutions of your city in the shape of a couple of faro banks, I learn have been sent down here, to operate during the session of the Legislature. In fact, every conceivable iniquity on a small scale is gathering here. The Egyptians are said to be great at the cards. The Northern men, I believe, cannot "hold a candle" to them in this respect. I give this statement as a warning to your Chicago operators in this line of business.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

I see by the Auditor's report that the Constitutional Convention cost the State the sum of $48,851, of which $29,221 was for pay of members and officers; $4,994.19 for printing; $4,816 for publishing proceedings in papers; $4,332.95 for newspapers furnished members; $2,087.36 for postage; and $793.15 for stationery.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Of Peck's reports during two years, 9,202 volumes have been published, at a cost of $11,010.

SENATE—THE DEMOCRACY BEGIN TO SHOW THEIR HANDS.

In the Senate Mr. Mack, of Kankakee, presented a bill for "an act to provide relief of the Illinois volunteer soldiers wounded at Murfreesboro." The bill provides that the relief given shall not exceed $10,000.

It appears that the Governor has been asked for relief, by telegraph from various parts of the State, for our wounded soldiers, and there being no money appropriated for the purpose this bill is thought necessary.

The Democrats, through Green of Massac, favored the reference of the bill to the Committee on Judiciary, and it was so referred.

In the afternoon it was reported back with an amendment appointing three persons to disburse the money. Any one who has read the Constitution of the State knows that in the Governor is invested the appointing, the Legislature being expressly forbidden to elect or appoint in any case. The reason is obvious. Give the Legislature the creation of new offices and the appointing power, and corruption would run riot.

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Mack, Allen, Bushnell and others took part, on the Republican side.

The bill was finally passed as amended, by strict party vote of 13 to 11.

Of course the Governor cannot sign such a bill, as it is clearly unconstitutional. But what cares this Legislature for the Constitution. I predict they mean to drive a "coach and six" through it before they get through.

Mr. Lindsay, of Peoria, offered a bill repealing the Recorder's Court of that city.

Mr. Adams, of Stephenson, offered a petition praying that Caleb W. Brown be authorized to build a dam across Pecatonica River in Stephenson county.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Gibson of La Salle, presented a petition to incorporate the town of Whitefield in La Salle county.

Referred.

Mr. Lawrence of Boone, presented a resolution from the Board of Supervisors of that county, in favor of the passage of an act allowing the Board of Supervisors to levy a special tax, not exceeding seven mills on the dollar, to pay orders issued to volunteers.

Referred to a special committee of three.

Mr. Lawrence presented credentials of Mr. Blake, who was sworn in by Judge Higbee.

In the afternoon, the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, legalizing treasury notes for the payment of all taxes, and including postal currency as a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, was, on motion of Mr. Burr, of Scott, brought before the House, and the rules being suspended, the bill was read three times, and placed upon its passage. The votes stood, ayes 74, nays 1—Smith of Union.

A bill was also passed legalizing the assessment of one per cent. on all taxable property in Whitesides county, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of that county, passed last September, for the purpose of paying a bounty of $60 to soldiers raised therein.

The Senate sent in a resolution giving to each member and officer elected by the House and Senate, twenty-five daily papers, which was concurred in, together with the necessary postage in correspondence by mail.

A resolution was passed affording necessary accommodation to the reporters of the press.

A resolution was passed requesting the Treasurer of the State to report the amount of coin received by him during 1862, and the amount now remaining in the Treasury.

The House had not determined what to do with the message when it adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Mr. Barr of Scott made a respectful and able speech on his side of the question upon the politics of the message, and moved that 200 copies be printed for the use of the House.

A Mr. O'Brien of Peoria moved that the message be referred to three American citizens of African descent. According to all parliamentary rule he would have been Chairman of the Committee had his motion been adopted, but Sam Buckmaster, not wishing to disgrace him, declared it out of order. Mr. O'Brien consequently died a very sudden death.

Several resolutions and bills were offered, one of the most startling of which was by Mr. Fuller of Cook, to call a State Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, so that there shall never be a provision inserted in that instrument abolishing slavery in any State where it now exists, or abrogating the fugitive slave law. The mover said that the bill was intended to meet a resolution of Congress, of March, '61, recommending the States to make such amendment in the Constitution. He moved to suspend the rules and put the bill upon its second reading, but failed to get the requisite two-thirds vote. It was ordered printed.

Your readers will recollect that the resolution of Congress referred to was passed two days before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and was designed to save the slave States from plunging into rebellion. They spurned the overture and took the step fatal to them, and now, the secesh Democrats of the Legislature of Illinois attempt to put the same thing through here.

A REVOLUTIONARY BILL.

A bill absolutely revolutionary in its character was next introduced. It is intended to be a very handy thing, in case the Democrats inaugurate their revolutionary programme. They mean to be able to do as they please after this bill passes and set at defiance the authority and law of the United States. They do not seem to remember, however, that martial law can override all such bills, and will. The bill removes from office any judge or justice of the peace, or other officer in the State, who shall refuse to interfere when called upon in favor of any person who may be arrested by order of the President. It has a great many other startling provisions.

Of course the design is to precipitate a conflict between the State and the General Government.

It was attempted also to rush this bill through by a suspension of the rules, but the Republicans voted in a body and prevented it.

IT LOOKS REVOLUTIONARY.

Every indication is that the Democrats are bound to the most revolutionary programme. They are apparently getting everything ready for a fight in case they are compelled to the last resort. In the Democratic caucus there is more said than is heard outside. Some of the party can hardly be held back.

DIMINUTION IN THE AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The Auditor gives the reasons for the diminution in the amount of taxable property in the State, as follows:

"The diminution in amount of taxable property assessed in the several counties, referred to in my last report, is found to continue from year to year, and, in my opinion, to a far greater extent than any actual depreciation in value of property will rationally account for. I have endeavored to learn, by inquiry of officers and others, from the different counties, the real causes which operate to bring about the decrease of assessments, and I learn that, in nearly every one of the counties, the impression is held that the property of every other county is assessed at a lower rate than the property of the one in question, and that, in consequence, many of the assessors endeavor to equalize the general assessment, by bringing the valuation of their own counties down to the standard of value supposed to govern in other counties. I have learned of several instances in which candidates for the office of Assessor have openly offered, as an inducement to voters, that, if elected, they would assess property at rates less than its value. It has also been suggested to me that in some of the counties under township organization, it is the practice of town assessors to meet and agree on fixed uniform rates for valuing each description of property taxed, without regard to the actual value of the lands or other property listed. It seems necessary that some remedy should be provided for these and other abuses of the intentions and provisions of the revenue laws."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF STATE—RECAPITULATION OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

The following, from the Treasurer's report, is a recapitulation of his accounts, and, in fact, the balance sheet of same:

	Balances in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1860.	Am'ts rec'd from Dec. 1, 1860, to Dec. 1, 1862.	Total.
Revenue fund	$469,379.10	$1,773,229.57	$1,773,229.57
State debt fund	239,434.90	14-,033.11	640,462.21
Interest fund	56,623.27	1,439,711.31	1,609,134.41
State school fund	391.30	251,613.36	306,246.53
State land fund			391.30
Central railroad fund	106,940.45	181,579.02	257,534.47
Delinquent land tax fund	4,331.38		4,331.38
War fund		3,610,796.30	3,610,796.30
Unknown and minor heirs	56.40	80.00	136.40
	$913,331.68	$7,407,363.96	$8,336,695.04

	Am'ts paid out from Dec. 1, '60, to Dec. 1, 1862.	Balances in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1862.	Total.
Revenue fund	$1,600,542.08	$172,687.19	$1,773,229.57
State debt fund	640,462.21		640,462.21
Interest fund	1,338,153.41	[illegible]	[illegible]
State School fund	294,643.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
State land fund	391.30		391.30
Central railroad fund	63,930.71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delinquent land tax fund	3,729.60	[illegible]	4,331.38
War fund	3,506,665.36	[illegible]	3,610,796.30
Unknown and minor heirs		136.40	136.40
	$7,270,051.97	$1,061,643.07	$8,336,695.04

Amount on hand 1st December, 1860, and amount received to December 1st, 1862 .... $8,336,695.04

Amount paid out from December 1st, 1860, to December 1st, 1862 .... 7,270,051.97

Total amount of all funds in the Treasury, December 1st, 1862 .... $1,061,643.07

ZETA.

THE BATTLE OF PARKER'S CROSS ROADS.

A History of Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee—Gallant Conduct of Col. Dunham's Brigade—Generals Sullivan and Haynie to the Rescue—Forrest Defeated and Driven to Clifton.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, January 6, 1863.

The announcement was made from this point yesterday, by your correspondent, of the successful battle fought at Parker's Cross Roads on the 31st ult., between Brig. General Jerry C. Sullivan's forces and the celebrated cavalry of the Confederate General, Forrest. The general results, and a somewhat detailed description of the brilliant battle were also given in the telegram, but many interesting particulars, the history of the campaign and other matters impossible to comprise in a telegraphic dispatch, were purposely omitted to be dealt with separately and at some length in this letter. I have the very best authority for saying that no more thorough knowledge of a fight, its antecedents, concomitants and results could have been obtained than I have of this battle, had I been upon the field and participated in every movement, and carefully noted the minutiæ at the moment.

The map of the vicinity of the battle, given above, may also be relied upon as generally correct. It was drawn by a competent gentleman who knows the spot well.

To obtain a full knowledge of the importance of this raid of Forrest's, it will be necessary to start with its history at about the 18th of December, when Jackson was "threatened," as correspondents at the time incredulously set forth in their dispatches from this point and Columbus. It will appear, perhaps, that Jackson was pretty severely threatened.

AT JACKSON.

My informant, whose notes I have before me, and whose story, being connected and particular, as well as reliable, I shall follow in this narrative as nearly as may be, left Oxford, Miss., on the 18th of December, and arrived at Jackson at midnight of the same day. Brig. Gen. Jerry C. Sullivan, a young Indianian, was in command of the forces at this point. Jackson was in an uproar, consequent upon a report which had gained some credence, that Gen. Forrest, with at the least calculation from 12,000 to 15,000 men and ten or twelve pieces of artillery, had crossed the Tennessee and was rapidly making his way to Jackson by the way of Lexington. Of course the Federal force, being but about 5,000 strong, could not be expected to successfully meet so overwhelming a force. Gen. Sullivan had information that seemed to corroborate common report, and fully expected an attack. He had his men under arms, early and late, during the day and night, prepared to do his best in any emergency. On the evening of the 18th, Brayman's and Fuller's brigades came up and reinforced Sullivan.

At 12 m. on the ensuing day, the 19th, the enemy were reported actually but two miles from Jackson. Gen. Sullivan ordered out the 43d Illinois, Colonel Ingleman, to go to the front and do what they could to harrass the Confederates. The command was obeyed. Ingleman ambuscaded his regiment and waited Forrest's approach. As the rebel advance came in a volley was fired upon them; several were killed outright, some wounded and the rest taken prisoners. In this recontre our loss was one killed and five wounded. At 2 p. m. on that day Col. Fuller, with his brigade of about 5,000 men, arrived at Jackson, from Oxford, forwarded by order of Gen. Grant.

Undoubtedly well informed as to the Federal strength at Jackson, and as correctly posted as to the arrival of reinforcements, harassed by Ingleman, and fearing to attack, Forrest commenced throwing shell into the town, hoping to destroy it. During this bombardment, which apparently caused little damage, Gens. Sullivan, Haynie and Webster held a consultation at Sullivan's headquarters. They were well satisfied that Forrest would not deem it prudent to enter the town, and should he desire to do so, could not do so according to their wishes. Brayman's brigade was ordered out then as skirmishers. The roar of artillery from our side soon had the effect of driving the enemy away. At 4 p. m. Brayman's skirmishers only men began to overtake their skirmishers only four miles from the town. But they continued to fall back. Brayman followed about two miles further, and then encamped. The rest of Sullivan's forces remained in the place within intrenchments.

Early in the morning of the 20th, leaving 1,100 men to guard Jackson, Sullivan with the remainder—about 7,000—left, having three batteries, with Gen. I. N. Haynie, in pursuit of Forrest. Major Smith, of the 40th Illinois, was commandant of the town. At 10 a. m., the same day, cannon were heard toward the northeast, in the direction of Spring Creek. At 2 p. m. the same sound seemed to come from the direction of Humboldt. Gen. Sullivan, not knowing whether this came from Forrest or not, but opined that somebody was in trouble, ordered out 500 men to reinforce Trenton, to go by the way of Humboldt. It was not until 4 p. m. that reliable news arrived of the destruction of the trestel work near Trenton, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Men as scouts were immediately sent out as to the matter and report. They confirmed the evil tidings upon their return. Early the next morning two contrabands came into camp from Murfreesboro, and reported that the rebels, 5,000 to 7,000 strong, commenced the retreat from that place the same day that Sullivan left Jackson, and on the 20th were ten miles out. They gave the capture of Ingersoll at Lexington correctly; also that other captures had been made in the vicinity of men, horses, and other property. At midnight a dispatch was received from Trenton, while in camp, that Forrest was east of that place, at Spring Creek, and advancing. This report came from Colonels Fry and Hawkins. Gen. Sullivan also heard that day that Humboldt had been taken, and that 500 troops, sent up on the railroad, had had the road cut up on each side, confining them to their position or necessitating a return on foot. Thirty rounds were fired upon this train by the rebels; one man killed and four wounded upon it. The fire was returned from the cars, and thirty rebels bit the dust. Col. Ihre, assuming command of the 500 men, marched them out, pursued the rebels; they fled, he followed and chased them to Humboldt, and still they did not pause in their flight. Twelve of their skedaddling force were killed. Our loss was none killed and but one wounded.

On the 21st, not finding the rebels, Gen Sullivan returned to Jackson, where the fight had not yet subsided, but an attack was continually anticipated. The report had reached the place regarding the recapture of Holly Springs, and it was supposed that Van Dorn was then moving north to gobble up Jackson and the whole country from thence to Columbus.

REPAIRING DAMAGES.

Soon after Gen. Sullivan returned to Jackson, he ordered troops to report to Gen. I. N. Haynie, for the purpose of going north and "repairing bridges, pitching into the rebels, and opening railroads." At sundown the following forces had reported to the General:

106th Illinois, Col. Latham, 210 men.
39th Iowa, Col. Cummings, 604 men.
119th Illinois, Maj. Watson, 806 men.
Iowa Union Brigade, Lieut. Colten, 200 men.

Gen. Haynie was afterwards reinforced by ninety of the 11th Illinois cavalry, under Capt. Burbridge, and one company of the 18th Illinois infantry. He then transported his troops to the first break in the road, and commenced the labor of making repairs. At night the camp was fired upon. In the morning scouts were sent on to Humboldt, which was found to be quietly in Federal possession. The road being ready, on the 21st Gen. Haynie's force moved on and entered Humboldt, where, making repairs and performing other necessary labor, they remained until the 26th. Here they were joined by the 126th Illinois, 257 men, and 7th Tennessee, 148 men.

FORWARD TO TRENTON.

The repairs being ready, and Gen. Haynie having been further reinforced by the 122d Illinois, Col. Rinnaker, about 600 men, and leaving Col. Beardsley with the 126th Illinois at Humboldt, he moved forward to Trenton, where he arrived at noon on the 26th, and reported by telegraph to Gen. Sullivan. There had been no opposition to Gen. Haynie's march to Trenton; but upon sending out scouts for the purpose, he found that Forrest had changed front also, and had a portion of his force at Middleburg, four miles from the road, and the remainder at Dresden, about twenty miles from the road—in fact, that the rebel pickets were not over ten miles distant from his own outposts. The rebel force he could not learn, but had an idea that combined it would reach about 5,000. Gen. Haynie had at that time 2,400 men, all told, in his command, and was extremely desirous of advancing alone upon Forrest; but upon making known his wish, Gen. Sullivan considered it highly dangerous for him to undertake the feat, thinking he might be cut off between the two sections of the Confederate cavalry. This was undoubtedly sound advice, and it is well it was followed. There was constant telegraphic communication at this time between Haynie at Trenton and Sullivan, yet at Jackson; and to the fact that there were two cool heads, two energetic and courageous men, backed by good and true Western soldiery, may the success so brilliantly achieved at a later day, at the Cross Roads, be mainly attributed. On the 27th, Gen. Sullivan started out as reinforcements—troops having been furnished for the purpose from Oxford—the 27th Ohio, Col. Fuller; the 22d Ohio, Col. Wood; the 39th Ohio, Col. Noyes; the 63d Ohio, Col. Spaulding; the 50th Indiana, Col. Dunham; Kidd's 14th Indiana, and a Wisconsin battery. Upon their arrival in Trenton, these regiments were brigaded as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE—*Col. Fuller of the 27th Ohio Commanding.*—27th Ohio, 39th Ohio, and 63d Ohio.

SECOND BRIGADE—*Col. Dunham of the 50th Indiana Commanding.*—50th Indiana, 39th Iowa, 122d Illinois, and 7th Tennessee.

Gen. Haynie commanded the troops enumerated as accompanying him to Trenton, not included in the above, and in the advance occupied the extreme left.

To the infantry in the 27th were added the batteries and the cavalry, all of which were ordered to be ready for sudden, marching orders. Col. Dunham's brigade, in fact, did march that night, immediately upon the arrival of Gen. Sullivan, who came at 9 o'clock of that night.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Gen. Sullivan and the remainder of the troops marched early the morning of the 28th, and encamped that night at Shady Grove, a pleasant place for a bivouac, about half a day's march from Huntington. Capt. Burbridge of the 11th Illinois cavalry force was ordered forward at an early hour on the 29th—about 4 o'clock a. m.—to occupy Huntington, and hold a bridge over a small stream beyond called Beaver Creek, and if possible, prevent the enemy from crossing to the town. This was promptly performed by the corps. They reached the structure just at the moment that Forrest's advance pickets did, but held the position without loss, the Confederates quickly falling back when they found themselves forestalled. The infantry were not long in following the horsemen into Huntington. Immediately upon his arrival, Gen. Sullivan ordered regiments into position at the ends of the principal streets leading into the place, and sent out 300 men four miles towards Forrest's advance to take and occupy a second bridge on the Dresden road. Major Atkinson of the 50th Indiana regiment had charge of this dangerous duty, and performed it faithfully and with celerity. As the detachment of Indiana troops approached the bridge, they were also met by the rebel pickets and fired upon, one of their number being wounded, but none killed. The fire was quickly returned and two of the rebels were killed, one wounded, and the remainder fell back and gave up the position. In this manner the night of the 29th was passed at Huntington.

On the morning of the 30th the rebels, finding that they were cut off from passing through Huntington and would be unable to to reach their desired destination, the Tennessee, in that way, moved south and westerly, intending, doubtless, to reach Lexington. Late in the afternoon of that day, this movement having reached Sullivan's ears, he ordered Colonel Dunham and his second brigade to strike out and intercept them. The point where he thought they would meet them was at Clarksburg, or near there, and, as was shown subsequently, the General made a very close guess on the subject, as the Cross-roads are but a short distance south of Clarksburg. It was late evening when the second brigade reached Clarksburg, which is about nine miles from Huntington.

THE BATTLE.

Leaving the Generals Sullivan and Haynie at Huntington, let us follow the march of Colonel Dunham's devoted force in the advance from Clarksburg south toward Lexington, it being understood that Forrest's force, unknown to the Federals, had made a detour to the westward and taken a wagon road running in a conical line from a point on the Dresden road, at Hico, across the Trenton road, a little to the eastward of McLemoresville, and reaching the Lexington road a few miles South of Clarksville—Parker's Cross Roads—intending thence to strike the road through Lexington for Clifton, their proposed crossing place of the Tennessee River. The start of Colonel Dunham's force from Clarksville was made early on the morning of the 31st. The Cross Roads were reached at 9 o'clock. What was the surprise of Colonel Dunham to find his little brigade confronting, drawn up in a field of about a mile and a quarter in length and one mile in width, supported in front by three batteries, on elevated points or hillocks, seemingly made expressly for the purpose, and rather encircling with cavalry and dismounted horsemen the road where he should pass, over 7,000 Confederates, all under the command of the redoubtable Forrest in person. There was no time to run, if he would—which was not his forte—and all he had before him was to fight it out. This he proceeded coolly to do.

The enemy made the attack with their batteries, which were in position to rake Dunham's brigade completely, situated as they were upon slight knolls or mounds. Their dismounted cavalry, used as infantry, were posted in the rear of the first battery. Behind two columns of these were planted two batteries, and then to the left and right of these, still further to the south, were ranged the main force of the Confederates, consisting of mounted riflemen.

Dunham's brigade formed immediately in solid column, in about a straight line south of the batteries, thinking there best to maintain a footing. It was a good standpoint, but overpowering numbers soon made it a bad one, for, toward the close of the fight, the rebels had managed to flank the Federals and deploy men enough to the left and right to cut them off completely from retreat. But this was not until the battle had lasted some three hours, so stubbornly did Dunham's men contest the ground, inch by inch, all the time under the galling fire of the Confederate cannon. So strongly did they fight, even before they brought their own battery to position, so accurate was their aim and invincible their wills, that for a time it was not certain they would not drive the entire 7,000 before them. But this could not last. The enemy was fresh; they had ammunition in plenty, and their position that of their own choice. The reader has the scene plainly before him: The small force of Union troops, under the old flag, standing firm before three times their own number, Col. Dunham and his aids in the thickest of the fight, waving their swords and urging their men to more chivalrous deeds, and all this in the midst of flying shot, rifle bullets and bursting shell—the din of battle rendering the voice of commanders useless, almost, and drowning all vocal efforts beneath the deep bass of the roaring cannon. The smoke of burning powder, the dust created by plowing solid shot as it struck the earth—enveloping men, horses, batteries—all as with the canopy of an impending storm. Through this veil you see the flash of artillery, blaze from musket and rifle, and the shadowy movements of the soldiers and their officers, as through the gauze and red-lights you have witnessed in the denouement of a drama on the mimic stage. You hear, you see, you conceive that something awfully tragic, something terribly sublime, is being enacted before your eyes, yet, until you approach and mingle with the dead and wounded, and see the red life-current at your feet, hear the dying groans of your countrymen, and feel that you are powerless to aid—that a Power higher than a human power can only succor and protect in that dread hour—you cannot appreciate the feelings of those engaged upon the battle field.

And still, without hope, almost, without ammunition for his battery—for it had at the end of three hours given out entirely and could not be replenished—Col. Dunham and his gallant men held their position. The hour had come. They had to fall back. They did so, and each soldier in his place, slowly, steadily, as though on parade. Still firing volley after volley, and closely pressed by the Confederate cavalry. A sudden movement of the enemy to the right, and our brigade was hemmed in—surrounded. But they did not give up. Yet there was a cartridge in the box, there was a musket in hand, the stars and stripes were above their heads. Before their eyes were the rebels, and in their very faces the hated stripes and bars were fluttering. The hearts of oak flinched not. Still they fought. Seeing their helpless condition, and not knowing when—if ever—the Yankee commander would consider himself whipped, Forrest ordered a cessation of the conflict, and a parley ensued. A flag of truce came to Col. Dunham, demanding an unconditional surrender. He sent back word he "*never* surrendered. If they wanted to take him and his force they had got to fight to the bitter end." This was gaining time. It was high noon. The first brigade could not be far away. This answer had been returned to Forrest, and he was deliberating what next to do, when, over a knoll, just in sight, came Gen. Sullivan in person, closely followed by Gen. Haynie. Behind them came the artillery, the infantry—all on the double-quick, which for more than three miles the entire brigade, lead on by the noise of the conflict, had kept up without cessation.

The scene at this moment was impressive in the extreme. The firing had almost ceased. The Federals, in compact and orderly array stood firm, as before stated, entirely surrounded by rebels. The first brigade coming up the lane leading to Parker's house, headed by the artillery and the commanding officers, Gen. Sullivan about 100 yards in advance of Gen. Haynie, turned on his horse and shouted, "Here they are! Hurry up that artillery!" The order was repeated by Haynie, and the artillery and the infantry, *did* hurry up with a vengeance. It was not until the artillery reached the top of the knoll in the lane, which was crowded with Confederate soldiers, had unlimbered, and was preparing to open upon them, the infantry had deployed at double quick, and was rushing upon them at a charge bayonet, that the Confederate leaders seemed to appreciate the fact they were attacked. In reality, so sudden was the onslaught, that even Col. Dunham's men forgot to fire upon the enemy, and stood, apparently transfixed, until the 2d brigade had actually scattered the intervening foe, and captured cannon after cannon of their batteries, the rebels succeeding in escaping with but three out of nine, one having exploded in their hands. The rebels in the lane were dismounted. They scattered like a flock of sheep, but were nearly all captured. These further on, and upon horseback, did not pause to see the result, but ran for cover of the adjacent forest as fast as their horses could carry them. Forrest, himself, was one of the last to follow this example. His Adjutant General Strange was not so fortunate, and became a prisoner. So quickly was the fight ended by their appearance upon the scene, that there was hardly anything done on either side afterwards—except *running*. The newly arrived battery had not a chance to fire a single gun. The rebel artillerymen fled with the rest, and could not be driven to their position by the most frantic exertions of their officers.

The battle was won. There were then three cheers and a tiger by the 1st and 2d brigade, and after that, followed congratulations and words of thankfulness such as men in peril suddenly saved can only speak.

THE RESULTS.

The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of the Union troops did not exceed 100. Among the wounded was Col. Rinnaker, who was struck in the leg by a bullet. His wound is serious but not considered dangerous. The principal loss chanced to fall upon members of the 122d Illinois regiment. Lieut. Col. Redfield was wounded in the shoulder severely. Capt. Brown of the 39th Iowa, in the chest, supposed mortally. There were no field or commissioned officers on our part killed. Lieut. Scott of the 11th Illinois cavalry, connected with Gen. Sullivan's staff, but acting on this occasion as an aid to Col. Dunham, was taken prisoner. A few of our privates were also captured, but their names have not as yet been reported.

On the part of the rebels, the actual loss in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, as reported by Forrest himself to a Federal officer he captured but subsequently released, was fully 1,000. Among the killed were Col. Nappier, a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, names not learned. Among the prisoners were Forrest's Adj't. Gen. Strange, Col. McKee, an aid of Forrest's, Col. Cox, of the Tennessee militia, Maj. Lee and fifteen other line and commissioned officers. We also captured 400 men, six guns, all their caissons, limbers and contents, 400 or 500 horses, saddles, accoutrements, etc., a large amount of small arms, wagons, ambulances, mules, camp equipage, tents, etc., all of which were forwarded to Lexington on the ensuing day—the initial day of the new year.

THE PURSUIT.

Upon returning to Lexington on the 1st of January, Gen. Sullivan met Col. Lawler with a fresh brigade, which force he added to Fuller's brigade, and dispatched in pursuit of the flying enemy, Col. Lawler in command. It was thought that the enemy might be overtaken at Clifton, provided gunboats reported to be there had stopped them and not permitted them to cross the river. There is as yet no report from this expedition. It is to be hoped that Forrest may not be allowed to quit the country in condition to organize another raid like that of which I have attempted to give the history above.

T. H. W.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Gen. Rosecrans' Victory and its Consequences—A Northern Conspiracy Crushed—The Howl Against New England—Gen. Butler in Washington—How to Dispose of an Elephant—The Defect in the Construction of the Monitor—The Principal Hoax of the Season.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

The news from Gen. Rosecrans' army has lifted such a load from the hearts of loyal men, official and unofficial, here, as was never before raised. It was believed on every hand that both General and soldiers were invincible if their provisions and ammunition should hold out equally with their courage and endurance. Of this there was a painful doubt, greatly aggravated by the interruption of the telegraph south of Louisville. Gen. Rosecrans' personal friends affirmed from the beginning that he was one who would never fail for petty reasons, such as a delay of pontoons or a scant supply of beef or shell—that he grasped in the whole problem at once, omitting neither the small fractions nor the large co-efficients. So it has proved. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS occupies to-day the proudest position in America.

THE TORIES AND THEIR ASSAULT ON NEW ENGLAND.

The danger to be apprehended from defeat was not principally that which might result from Southern rebels, but from Northern ones. New York city contains a nest of treason not less virulent than that of Charleston, South Carolina. It has infested, or rather has established relations with similar nests all over the North. It consists (in New York) of bankrupt merchants, ruined by Southern repudiation, who charge the rebellion on the Abolitionists—desperate politicians like Fernando Wood, who have nothing to hope for in the future unless the slaveholders triumph over the Union—angry apes like James Gordon Bennett, who are born to sow discord and reap damnation—and the general congregation of vice and bestiality who vote down liberty and religion at every election. Each of these types of modern civilization has its counterpart in Illinois, and every other portion of the Union. Less representatives are to be found in New England, however, than elsewhere—migration or execution having carried off the principal scamps in that section. There is evidence enough to hang these wretches, that they had made all the preparations for an outbreak in the loyal States, upon the occasion of the next serious reverse to our arms, if, indeed, they should not take advantage of the popular discontent at a longer delay in military operations. To prepare the way for the traitorous design, they raised the howl simultaneously against New England. The most vociferous blackguards among them were those who had been born in New England. So it was in Chicago. Whatever was too vile to be uttered by a common scold of Maryland origin, found its way out of the mouth of a Vermont reprobate. There never was so sudden a chorus of objurgation started in all other parts of the country, against a particular section, since the discovery of America by Columbus. It had its source in the gang of traitors in New York city. They selected the time and the tools; and this very day Gen. Rosecrans' cannon produce no more consternation in Richmond, or Charleston, or Chattanooga, than they do in the hearts of these traitors of the North. The men who have been reviling New England, as one would impeach the chastity of his mother, are smitten with pallor from the Hudson to the Missouri, by the victories at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg. We are saved from worse things than invasion by these triumphs—we are saved from insurrection.

GEN. BUTLER IN WASHINGTON.

Next to the news from Murfreesboro, the arrival of Gen. Butler and staff from New Orleans has engrossed the larger share of public attention. Not only so, but he has engrossed the larger share of official attention. When Gen. B. arrived in New York he received a dispatch and a letter from the President, urging him to come here immediately, as there was a very important command awaiting him. He came. He has not been invested with the important command, because there is a disagreement between him and the authorities as to what means are necessary to enable him to carry out the proposed enterprise, which is no less than the organization of the negroes, on the Lower Mississippi, into a military force capable of holding both banks and keeping the river open to navigation. This job Gen. Butler believes that he can carry through. He has shown himself equal to every task that has presented itself at New Orleans, and especially such tasks as have involved the proper government and treatment of the negroes. He has been there long enough to form correct ideas of what can be done in that line, and what means are necessary to accomplish the object. What means does he require? He requires nothing that is not perfectly just and proper, and indispensably necessary to success. "Give me these implements," says Gen. Butler, "and I will furnish you 50,000 soldiers on the Lower Mississippi, ready to do any kind of fighting, before the time of enlistment of your nine months' troops shall have expired." It would do no harm, as I conceive, but much good, to tell every man in the loyal States exactly what it is that Gen. Butler requests, but I am required to rest content with affirming merely that his demands ought to be complied with. At the same time I believe they will not be complied with.

Gen. Butler has been unable to find out why he was superceded. Those who know have been quite voluble in telling him that he was not recalled for this, that and the other reason, but no response is obtained to the direct interrogatory why he was recalled. The sum total is that the Government has an elephant in its hands, of the largest and hungriest known species. It is impossible to dispose of him at a raffle, and hardly less difficult to provide him with sustenance. Let us hope that such counsels may prevail as will return to active service the best administrative officer in the army—one whose career has met the enthusiastic plaudits of the people, and earned the deepest hatred and most sulphurous curses of every traitor in the land.

Gen. Banks has entered upon a thorny road—would that he were well out of it! But is it possible for any man to make head against the rebellion who indulges in such rhetoric as this: "It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of internecine conflict, and to procrastinate the processes of transition." I had supposed that there were not two men in the United States who were equal to the construction of such a sentence, and that the name of one of them was William H. Seward. As to Gen. Banks' military operations it should be borne in mind that before he can cooperate with Sherman, he or somebody else, must reduce Port Hudson, some 300 miles below Vicksburg, a place quite as strong as Vicksburg itself. The idea that he could, by any possibility, take part in the siege of Vicksburg was ridiculous. Gen. Sherman did not expect him to do so.

FACTS IN REGARD TO THE MONITOR.

Everybody deplores the loss of the Monitor, the little iron knight that came, when devastation and despair had seized us, and smashed the skull of the ugly giant. But, in the opinion of the most competent judges, the disaster proves nothing against the seagoing qualities of that class of vessels. The fault was in the overlapping of the "raft," or iron covering of the hull, under which the sea gained such a leverage that nothing could have resisted it. If the "raft" had been made to fit the hull, so as to present a smooth edge to the water, there would have been no straining, no leakage, no sinking of the noble craft. The Passaic, Weehawken and Nahant will try their armor against ten-inch columbiads ere long.

WASHINGTON RUMORS—THE STORY OF SHAW.

Since the day Chicago went daft on the rumored taking of Richmond, there has been nothing so ridiculous as the excitement created in Washington to-day by a report that "Rosecrans had surrendered with 30,000 men." This highly interesting narrative was started by *Shaw*. Everybody knows *Shaw*. He is a red haired man who frequently creates an alarm of fire by rushing into the street without his hat. He was formerly the N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent, but was discharged several years ago for an accidental discovery of the truth. For this *faux pas* Shaw was gazetted in the *Herald* for two weeks in the following terms: "Mr. —— Shaw, formerly Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, is no longer connected with this paper." Shaw means well, but his proneness to error has passed into a proverb. Shaw came up to the capital about 1 o'clock and calling Senator Harris out of his seat, told him that a bulletin was out in New York stating that "Rosecrans had surrendered with 30,000 men." Senator Harris entered the Senate chamber and communicated the news privately, stating his authority. In less than five minutes the story was in every part of the building that "*Senator Harris* had received a dispatch from New York that Rosecrans had surrendered with 30,000 men." Since the fatal 22d of July, 1861, there has been no such consternation depicted on the peoples' countenances as that which overspread members of Congress who received this announcement. Shaw had disappeared. He had gone out of the building, and his name had been supplanted by that of Harris. I have heard Senators objurgate loudly against the shameful misstatements of fact which find their way into the newspapers, yet within five minutes after Shaw had communicated with Harris, another Senator solemnly affirmed that *Harris* had received the dispatch. Moreover, the only collected class of minds about the building, while the horrible rumor was on its travels, were the newspaper correspondents, not one of whom, so far as I could discover, attached the slightest importance to it. They betrayed a truly professional calmness throughout.

Shaw, after creating the sensation at the capital, sallied up to the other end of the Avenue and alarmed the departments. Two hours later a Rear Admiral in the Navy on the active list, who has faced death a hundred times with the same unconcern that he would face his dinner, inquired with the deepest anxiety whether Rosecrans had surrendered with 30,000 men!

H. W.

The Alternative for Illinois.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 7th.]

Illinois had in the battle of Murfreesboro over 25,000 of her troops, and at Vicksburg nearly that many. All of these men behaved with great gallantry, and thousands of them laid down their lives, and are now bleeding and suffering from ghastly wounds received in the battles of a war waged for the salvation of the Union. Their sufferings and their sacrifices have not been in vain. Victory has crowned their efforts. The most effective blows of the war for the Union have been struck, and never since the struggle began has the prospect of its successful termination been so cheering.

Mingling with the shouts of victory, won largely by the brave sons of Illinois, which come to us ringing from the bloody battle-fields of the South, is another sound which strikes dissonantly upon our ears. It comes from the capitol of the State of Illinois. It is the voice of the Democracy of that State. It cries "hold," to the brave men who are winning victories for the country. It shouts, "not another man nor another cent to help prosecute this war. Slavery is in danger if the battle goes on and the Union is restored. Save slavery, but let the Union go."

The great Northwest above all things wants the Mississippi River, the great natural highway of her commerce, opened to the Gulf. One blow more, and the rebel stronghold at Vicksburg, the last obstruction in the way, falls, and the commerce of the Northwest is free, but just as the hand is raised to strike that blow, the same voice is heard, saying: "Hold, strike not, slavery may be hurt."

There are patriots in Illinois. The 50,000 heroes fighting and bleeding at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg prove this. There are traitors in Illinois, likewise. The declarations of the leaders of the Democracy assembled in Springfield prove this. The words of the dead Douglas, spoken almost upon his deathbed, when it would seem the presentiment of his approaching end inspired him to true and fearless utterance, that in this struggle there could be but two parties in this country—patriots and traitors—have met a striking verification upon the soil of his own State. It now remains with the people of Illinois to determine under which banner they will range themselves—whether they will sustain the men who are fighting the battles of the Union under the stars and stripes, against the slaveholding and slave worshiping Confederacy of Jeff. Davis, or desert them now, and join with Richardson, Merrick, Goudy & Co., and their traitorous crew in subordinating the Union and everything which makes the Union sacred and valuable, to the interests of negro slavery. The issue is made. The champions are designated. The contest is begun. Illinois must decide.

Senator Lane.

[From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, 8th.]

Gen. Lane arrived in our city on Sunday, and left for Topeka. He is expected here tomorrow, on his way back to Washington.

Gen. Lane is still a recruiting commissioner and we understand that he will go to work again as soon as Congress adjourns. The negroes freed in Arkansas will be organized, and it is expected that ten regiments will be raised very soon from that State, and a larger number from Texas. These troops will be used in the manner designated in the President's Proclamation.

FLAG FOR THE NEGROES.—Tiffany & Co., of New York, have completed a handsome flag, the gift of the ladies of Connecticut to the first regiment of black volunteers in South Carolina. The staff, which is of ebony, banded with silver, is surmounted with the inscription, "God gives liberty to all."

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,

SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a complete assortment

NOTIONS.

Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

GROCERIES.

16 & 18 STATE STREET.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

1000 BALMORAL SKIRTS

Of the best styles in market

JUST OPENING AT

STRYKER & CO.'s,

141 Lake Street.

500 CLOAKS

Of our own manufacture, comprising the new styles of Plush and Fur Beavers.

500 Wool Blankets

Of the best manufacture and at low prices.

100 Dozen Wool Hoods, Sontags,

NUBIAS, SCARFS AND COMFORTERS,

All seasonable goods.

SHAWLS.

A large assortment now opening of all kinds and sizes. We are now receiving a very large stock of CLOTHS, consisting of every description.

OVER-COATINGS, PLUSH, FUR AND SPANGLED BEAVER CLOTHS,

Cloaking Cloths and material in great variety.

Gloves and Hosiery, of every kinds,

HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES,

Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment.

DRESS GOODS,

Embroideries, Lace Setts, Cambric Setts, Point Lace, Collars, Valenciennes, Lace Collars, Alexander Kids, Prints, Sheetings and Table Linens.

All of which we are now offering at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. Call and examine before making purchases.

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET.

GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,

75 South Water street, Chicago,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE,

EMBRACING

Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

SUTLER'S GOODS,

WINTER GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

CASSIMERES,

HOODS,

NUBIAS,

SONTAGS,

And the most extensive and attractive Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.

☞ Orders accompanied with money or references, secure our best attention.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

CLOTH HOUSE.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

34 & 36 Lake street,

Have now in store the largest stock of

COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SATINETS,

Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,

And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for

OFFICER'S UNIFORMS.

Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

78 LAKE STREET.

WE OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS IN

HAND MADE WORSTED GOODS,

VIZ:

SKATING CAPS, HOODS,

Nubias, Sontags, Sleeves, Shaws, Capes,

CARRIAGE BLANKETS, &c., &c.,

And solicit a call of all who wish to purchase any articles in that department.

GRAVES & IRWIN, 78 Lake street.

BARNUM BROTHERS

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

78 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Stock now in a very complete for the

FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE

All of which are of our own IMPORTATION, and will be sold low to

Cash and Short Time Buyers.

The attention of

Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers

Is respectfully solicited.

No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle streets.

NE PLUS ULTRA

SKATES.

The DeBrame's Patent Skate.

No Straps. No Clasps. No Pain. They are used by all professional Skaters in the country. Also, CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE, English Ladies', Novelty Ladies', Parlor Skates, &c. Just received and for sale by JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

GIFT BOOK STORE.

THE ORIGINAL

GIFT BOOK STORE

Have opened a branch at

97 Randolph Street,

(Under the Matteson House.)

All in want of Photograph Albums, Books and Jewelry for Holiday Presents should call. A gift worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars is given with each book sold.

DO NOT MISTAKE THE NUMBER.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes ... FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York jobbing prices.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Drugs and Chemicals,

144 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Also, deal largely in

PAINTS, OILS,

Window Glass,

Glassware,

BURNING OILS,

KEROSENE,

Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturer's Goods, &c.,

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO WESTERN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We have appointed

Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co.,

Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them

AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,

FREIGHT ADDED.

A. M. BININGER & Co.

New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added
Binninger's London Dock Gin.
Binninger's Old Tom Gin.
Binninger's genuine Wines, ...
Binninger's genuine Cognac Brandy.
Binninger's Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Binninger's Old Times Rye.
Binninger's Wheat Tonic.
Binninger's Wine Bitters.
Binninger's Apple Cordial.
Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy.
Blackberry Wine.
California Wine.
Piper's Heidsick Champagne.
Curacoa.
Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial.
Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs.
London Porter.
Absinthe.
French Brandy.
Holland Gin, (favorite brands.)
Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
Old Maryland Rye Whisky.
Dan'l Lawrence Rum.
New Jersey Apple Brandy.
Cherry Brandy.
puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky.
puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.

All of the above goods are of the

MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,

Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.

HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,

147 South Water Street, Chicago.

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO BUYERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,

&c., &c., &c.

We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.

We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GOODS, and 1000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.

ORDERS

Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 28 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON

STOVE POLISH,

Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by

JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

And for sale by their Wholesale Agents.

JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,

13 South South Wells street, Chicago.

☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINES of known practical utility.

There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 136 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Circulars may be had on application, or by mail.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY 124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and KNOT all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry right or left, or to change the direction and fasten the ends of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply done by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.

THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They do not dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Post Office Box 193.

Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINE.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A

Family Sewing Machine,

With all the new improvements.

Is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarleton to the making of an Overcoat. It can

Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt,

And has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. It is so simple in structure that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is ever ready to do its work.

To the poor workwoman who has to sew for her daily bread, the Family Sewing Machine will prove a sure ... No Vestmaker or Dressmaker can do without it. I. M. SINGER & CO. Chicago Office, 50 Clark street.

Local Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES.

Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.

Signal reward to the great American Inventor. The Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the

HOWE MACHINE

Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first, highest Premium ... Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States.

Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines can be had on application, or sent by mail. Address ... General Western Agent, 95 Lake street, Chicago.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.—The best way to secure them such is to give or receive one of L. CORNELL & CO'S NOISELESS AND CHARMING SEWING MACHINES ...

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all kinds ...

Special Notices.

BURNING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

... BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

GOOD SAMARITAN ... DR. PEABODY.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

Catarrh or Cold in the Head.

... 183 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4551, Chicago, Ill.

CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills

FOR FEMALES.

... Price, $1.00 per Box. Sold by "General Wholesale Agents," ...

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS ...

BAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

Long Sought for Discovered at Last.

... TO THREE DAYS

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

Cherokee Injection!

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

... SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by Druggists Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT & HARDENBERGH,

SHIPCHANDLERS,

SAILMAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

27 South Water St., Chicago.

... Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.

... Wendell or Sibley Tent.

... PATENT HOIST WHEEL ... G. W. HARDENBERGH.

Military Goods.

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, ...

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER ... E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York.

... WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) 130 LAKE STREET, ... Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, ... MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best ...

...Drugs and Chemicals,
... LAKE STREET, Chicago.
Also, deal largely in
PAINTS, OILS,
Window Glass,
Glassware,
BURNING OILS,
KEROSENE,
...Makers' Stock, Manufacturer's Goods, &c.
...OFFER AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO WESTERN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
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SPECIAL NOTICE—We have appointed Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co., our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders ... will be filled by them
AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,
FREIGHT ADDED.
A. M. BININGER & Co.
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

All of the above goods are of the
MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,
...
HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,
47 South Water Street, Chicago
...Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock complete, and the best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.
ORDERS
...always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
...the best article ever produced for the purpose ... manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
...for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,
23 South South Wells street, Chicago.
...Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the above.

...makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable ... is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE ...
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
126 Lake street, Chicago.

...are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD...
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Post Office Box 2163.
...Lake street.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINE.
SINGER & CO'S LETTER A
Family Sewing Machine,
With all the new improvements.
...Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt.
...Chicago Office, 50 Clark street.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
HOWE MACHINE
...
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND ...
CORNELL & CO'S SEWING...

Special Notices.

...AMBROSIA
...THE HAIR.

...'S HAIR DYE.
...BATCHELOR'S
...William A. Batchelor on ... Factory, 81 Barclay st. ... and 16 Bond.

...SAMARITAN
...DR. PEABODY.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
...Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A sure cure for
...or Cold in the Head.
...Catarrh than Consumption...
...Dr. D. H. SEELYE.
...South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.)
Post Office Box 4851, Chicago, Ill.

CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
...Price, $1.00 per Box.
..."General Wholesale Agents."

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
...CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
...CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE
...Sought for Discovered at Last.

CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
Cherokee Injection!
Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.
...

Ship Chandlers.

...& HARDENBERGH,
SHIPCHANDLERS,
SAILMAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
...AND CORDAGE,
...South Water St., Chicago.
...Flax and Hemp Twines,
...AND TENTS,
...or Sibley Tent.
...HOIST WHEEL

Military Goods.

...GOODS.—Swords, ...
...ARMY AND...
...GOODS.—The best...

Banking and Exchange.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, Chicago.
Negotiate Loans on Real and Mortgage.

UNITED STATES REVENUE
STAMPS.
All kinds of Revenue Stamps on hand now, and for sale at the
TRADERS' BANK.
Northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets.

OFFICE OF E. W. MORSE,
Agent,
36 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Dealer in
Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants.
The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, FOREIGN COIN and CANADA CURRENCY. Land Warrants and Bounty ... at an advance on other markets. All sizes for sale.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL .... $500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute TRUST from
Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
DIRECTORS:
J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam,
John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie,
P. L. Yoe, W. E. Doggett, J. H. Burley,
F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert,
S. A. Smith.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and
DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
40 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill
Particular attention given to Collections.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK.
52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.
INCORPORATED IN 1861.
Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
President—S. R. FLEETWOOD.
Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY
Vice-Pres't—F. R. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS
BOARD OF EXAMINERS.
J. C. Fargo, J. M. Rountree, M. Lewis,
J. R. Jones, T. S. Phillips, S. S. Hayes,
J. Rehm, Brewer, Rev. D. Dunne, V.G., C. S. Dole,
E. H. Williams, J. G. Gindele, A. H. Burley,
Ed. Hempstead, T. H. Beebe, W. B. Scates,
R. N. Bishop, D.D., D. A. Gage, Hon. W. B. Ogden,
J. M. W. Jones, W. E. Doggett.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,
4 Broad Street, New York,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
J. V. VAN VLECK. R. A. TUCKER.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
No 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago,
Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate,
R. C. Wright, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Time loans negotiated.
ALBERT C. WRIGHT. J. A. TYRRELL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago, Ill.,
Transacts a
General Banking Business
H. CHAPIN, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.,
52 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
DRAW ON
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.
DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

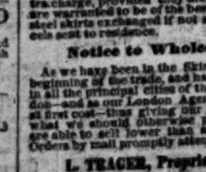
THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Repayable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.
WESTERN REFERENCES—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1862.
The undersigned having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish the
New Twenty-Year 6 Per Cent. Bonds
Of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved April 25, 1862.
THE COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000.
THE REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about eight per cent. per annum.
Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists and all who have any money to invest should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures, &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue serves to make these Bonds,
The Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.
Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal-tender Notes, or Notes and Checks of Banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers will receive prompt attention and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.
A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
L. J. GAGE, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. ... Bankers, will furnish the above Bonds and every facility to subscribers in this city and vicinity.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 78 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House) ...
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided that they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch Spring steel skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residences.
Notice to Wholesale Buyers.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our business in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes the benefit of all the cheapest ... what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago,
New York Factory, 25 Bowery.
Chicago Post Office Box ...

FOUNDRY FOR SALE AT
Port Stanley, Canada West.
Comprising extensive Machine Shop, Moulding-room and everything necessary for carrying on a flourishing business in the manufacture, chiefly of Agricultural Implements, for which the surrounding country affords a ready and profitable sale. ... For further particulars apply to
J. G. HARPER,
London, Canada West.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863.

WHO IS GEN. BLUNT?

The Hero of the Southwest.

A correspondent at Fort Scott, Kansas, sends the following account of this hero of the southwest:

Perhaps a word or two as to Gen. Blunt's personal, physical and mental characteristics, may not be uninteresting to your readers. As he will undoubtedly be better known hereafter, for his fighting qualities, many persons will like to know something of one even now noteworthy.

James G. Blunt is a native of Maine. In his youth and early manhood he followed the sea, and for some time was captain and owner of a vessel. Having received a liberal education, he soon commenced the study of medicine, and removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he was for several years a successful practitioner. In Ohio he was identified in politics successively with the old Liberty Party, the Free Soilers and Republicans. His brother-in-law, Dr. Gilpatrick, was among the first and most active Free State settlers in Southern Kansas. Gen. Blunt naturally, by sympathy and circumstances, had his attention turned to our State, and emigrated hitherward in the fall of 1856, when he settled in Anderson county. From the first he was identified with the anti-slavery wing of the Free State party. He was chosen delegate to several party conventions, and elected in 1858 to a seat in the Constitutional Convention which met at Wyandot, and framed the instrument under which Kansas was admitted into the Union. In that body he was among its most active members, and distinguished himself by uncompromising radicalism and stubborn adherence to his own policy, even at the expense of being called "mulish." He is as blunt in debate as his telegrams show him to be in dealing with the rebels. During the last movements of Old John Brown in Kansas, when, during the winter of 1858-59, he went into Missouri and brought out as prizes to freedom eleven slaves, it was at the house of Dr. Blunt that the old man, his men, and his freed ones were sheltered for several weeks, until it was judged best to move north with them. At the breaking out of the war, Dr. Blunt enlisted in the 3d regiment, (Col. James Montgomery,) and was elected his Lieutenant Colonel. He was at the battle of Drywood, made a bold and dashing raid into the Indian Territory, after a guerilla gang under the trader Mathews, (which sacked and burned the town of Humboldt,) killing the leader and twelve of the gang, and recapturing a large amount of stolen property. Col. Blunt was with Gen. Lane through the whole of his campaign in Missouri. In March last he was made Brigadier General, and immediately afterward placed in command of the department of Kansas. The appointment was not a popular one, for it was supposed to have been the work of our military Senator, to prevent the success of other and apparently more distinguished officers. So Gen. Blunt entered upon his duties with no strong prejudices in his favor, but some against him. He also had an augean stable to cleanse in the administrative detail. The Hunter-Lane embroglio had left its effects in want of confidence and general disgust, which the pro-slavery intrigues and outrages of Denver and Sturgis only strengthened and complicated. It must be acknowledged that Gen. Blunt's administration was a complete success. The field operations which he directed in the Indian country, owing to the quarrels among officers, were, to some extent, a failure, the expedition having returned to Fort Scott. It numbered not more than 4,000 men, but in spite of all difficulties, had succeeded in reaching the Arkansas River, 200 miles, through a country, to a considerable extent, destitute of supplies. During its march it defeated and dispersed the entire rebel Indian force, Creek and Cherokee. Col. Drew, who, with about 1,400 men had been forced into the Confederate service, came over to the Federal flag, and he and his men now compose the best organized and most valuable of our Indians, under the able leadership of Col. Wm. A. Phillips. Some $50,000 was taken, a large quantity of horses, cattle, etc., and John Ross, President of the Cherokee nation, with all the archives, captured. Since Gen. Blunt assumed command of his little army, his career is well known.

Gen. Blunt is now about forty-five years of age. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height, and possesses a remarkably stalwart frame. Broad-shouldered, deep-chested, sturdy-limbed, his physique is that of an athlete. His head is large, with enormous perceptives, and deep-set eyes of hazel gray, overhung by pent-house brows. He reminds one of a mastiff, sturdy, wide-awake, surly when occasion seems to require, quick to bite, not over ready to bark, eager to fight when quarrels present themselves, and with a thorough pertinacity and stick-to it when aroused. Gen. Blunt has a bushy head of dark brown hair, and a thick, full beard of the same color. His features express all I have before spoken of, with an added expression of inflexible will, mental acumen, ready common sense and sagacity. His bumpology would carry out this description emphatically. He has very large perceptives, large causality, constructiveness, comparison, sublimity, little reverence, large hope, very large firmness, self-esteem, secretiveness, concentrativeness, adhesiveness and amativeness. In speech, in manners, in dress, as well as in name, the Kansas commander is Blunt all over. He hits mentally as he would hit physically—a good hard blow from the shoulder; in fine, a man who believes in himself, his ideas, likes the good things of life, hates his enemies, loves his friends, and has brains enough to see and appreciate an opportunity, and ambition as well as patriotism enough to to accept and succeed in the career opening before him.

He presents many traits like those of the sturdy old Prussian Blucher, whom his men and history have nicknamed "Marshal Forward." Minus the puritanical twang, Gen. Blunt has an antitype in Cromwell's General, Lambert, the butcher. The "boys" like the rude speech, dash, vim and courage of Blunt, and many a good story is retailed of him over the camp-fires. At the interview with Gens. Hindman and Marmaduke, after the battle of Prairie Grove, Blunt was ready and brusque. Hindman asked for an armistice of thirty hours, which Blunt peremptorily refused, adding that he "would fight the whole rebel army with his Kansas regiments, in ten minutes, if he wanted." Gen. Hindman remarked that, if his army was whipped, he (Hindman) was not, to which came the blunt reply, "Well, pull off your linen, then, and you will see a Major General whipped in less than five minutes." Having succeeded, by falsehood, and obtained an armistice of ten hours, the rebel then left in confusion, probably consoling himself that at least Blunt was a veritable specimen of the Northern mudsills.

Military Movements in Canada.

We find the following in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—not good authority on any subject—of the 29th ult., and give it for what it is worth:

A friend in this city, who has recently visited Canada, informs us that the British government have, during the past summer, sent to Quebec arms, cannon and equipments for 200,000 men. Every detail for a large force in the field has been attended to. The cannon of small calibre in the fortifications at Halifax, Kingston and Quebec, have been removed, and Armstrong guns, of the largest calibre put in their place. About the time of the Trent affair, when considerable bodies of troops were sent to Canada from England, a commission of naval officers was sent over to examine and report as to the best means of defending the lakes. They recommended that sixty strong iron-clad gunboats should be built, such as could pass the locks through the canals from the St. Lawrence into the lakes. By the treaty with England and the United States neither power is to have more than one vessel of war on either of the lakes, and is to carry only one gun, the vessels intended only for revenue purposes. But England has prepared quietly, and has now, lying in the island of Bermuda, all the materials ready to put forty iron-clad gunboats together forthwith, suitable for service on our lakes. The engines, guns and equipments, as well as the other materials for these vessels, have been sent for this purpose during the past year to their naval station in Bermuda, and could be put together there and sent into our service on our lakes on the opening of navigation in the spring, on the St. Lawrence. English officers in Canada say that 100,000 regular British troops could be sent to Canada very soon by sending volunteers and militia to garrison forts in their colonies, and that arrangements will be made by the Canadian Parliament the coming session to call out 200,000 volunteers when necessary. This was objected to last winter; but the objection arose from political considerations, which have been arranged, the home government agreeing to pay the volunteers, etc. This information, if true, is important, and it comes through a respectable source. It behooves our government to give attention to it.

Rev. Henry Clay Dean as a Sneak.

[From the Des Moines States Rights, 3d.]

Our readers will probably remember an article going the rounds of the Tory papers, charging that a squad of Missouri militia made a raid into Southern Iowa, and committed many atrocious deeds against the peace and personal security of Iowa citizens. The Keokuk *Republican* is pretty well convinced that the article was written by the Rev. H. Clay Dean, who, at the time of the alleged outrages, was down in that part of the State. The *Republican* has received a communication from Isaac Nelson, Jonathan Nelson, and other good men who reside in the neighborhood wherein the troubles occurred, which declares the aforesaid article to be colored and distorted, and miserably false. The communication states that Henry C. Dean, so soon as he saw the militia coming, hid himself in the outhouse on the premises of Jonathan Nelson. He was fearful that Mr. Nelson would report to the soldiers certain language which he (Dean) had just been using to Nelson, and which, if communicated to the soldiers, was likely to bring the reverend scamp into difficulty. He begged Nelson not to inform the militia Captain anything about his presence or his language, and retired to the outhouse, shaking with mortal terror.

Praiseworthy Movement by Loyal Germans.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, 6th.]

A numerous delegation of Germans, representing nine States of the Union, with John Beltman of Washington as their Chairman, to-day waited on the President at the Executive mansion, with a loyal and highly patriotic address, congratulating the President upon the issue of his proclamation of the 1st inst., referring with laudable pride to the loyalty and patriotism of the German citizens during this rebellion, and pledging the same fealty in all the future, whatever fortune it may unfold, and especially commending to the attention of the President, Hon. Eli Thayer and his scheme for the loyal colonization of Florida, stating that thousands of German citizens were ready and anxious to share the fortunes of the enterprise. The President received the delegation with much cordiality, heartily acknowledging the indebtedness of the country to the stable and steadfast loyalty of the German people, referring with manly sympathy to their numbers and sacrifices in the field; and he assured the delegation that Mr. Thayer's plan for Florida colonization had received the earnest and cordial attention of himself and Cabinet, and that while recent military events had forced the postponement of this enterprise for the time, by demanding the entire attention and power of the government elsewhere, yet he trusted that the delay was but for a few days. The Germans retired greatly pleased with the interview.

Rebel Greeting to Northern Peace Men.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2d.]

Late events have turned public attention in the Northern States to some other conclusion of this desolating war than that which they hoped to gain by vaunts, menaces, and disproportionate levies of troops. The word "armistice" has lately been heard on the floor of Congress; and without its walls the practicability of a Convention, to be composed of delegates from all the States of the late Union, appointed by the authorities of the States, to adopt some plan of general pacification, is now much discussed.

But the time for Peace Congresses is past. So long as the States were component parts of the same Confederacy, it was both lawful and proper that the representatives of their sovereignties should confer upon and discuss questions and affairs affecting them all.

Nothing in the constitution forbade such a conference, or deprived its recommendations of respectability and authority. But such a convention is impossible now. It is predicated upon the idea that the late Union still exists; that the Southern Confederacy does not exist; that the men of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, etc., are fellow-citizens of the men who inhabited Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. To admit the possibility of such a Convention ignores the legitimate function of the Confederate government. The States of the Confederacy have delegated their authority over their foreign affairs to a common executive and legislature.

They cannot now take a single step in any dealing with foreign nations without violating the solemn compact by which they created that government. The States of the Union are in precisely the same attitude toward the government of the Union. They have no authority or power to treat with the Southern States, or any other foreign States. Such acts are distinctly province of the Federal government alone. No arrangement of a national character, no treaty or preparation for a treaty of peace between the two countries now at war, is possible or lawful, except such as may be made by the President and Senate of the Confederate States and the President and Senate of the United States.

The people of the North, who wish to see the end of these hostilities and troubles, must, first of all, agree to a recognition of the Confederate government. Without that, the war must go on forever. Even an armistice supposes such a recognition. Northern speculation upon a general convention of States is, therefore, mere moonshine, so long as the South remains unconquered. If the armies of the United States were to succeed in driving the persons composing the Confederate Government entirely beyond their territory, and destroy all hope in the people of the restoration of the Confederate authorities, a general convention of the two nations, without regard to the constituted authorities of either, free to form any new relations which they thought fit, might then become a matter for consideration with the individual inhabitants of the land.

At present, the project of this convention may be noticed only as a symptom of a strong desire for peace among the Northern people. Nothing will come of it for some time. So long as the present Executive and Congress remain in office, their discretion has no check. They are committed to the continuation of the war in the last extremity. Passion and interest both bind them to it. They will undoubtedly prosecute this war until new members of Congress take their seats next year, unless the vast army they have collected for their desperate undertaking succeeds in overpowering the South, or is itself destroyed before that period arrives.

Gen. T. T. Crittenden.

The following is the finding of the Court of Inquiry, recently held at Nashville, on the case of Gen. T. T. Crittenden for the surrender of Murfreesboro, on the 12th of July last:

We, therefore, are of the opinion, from the evidence, that Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden did all that should be expected of a vigilant commander from the time he took command until the surrender. We find no evidence which impugns his skill or courage.

On the contrary, he was very active on the day before the attack, up to 9 o'clock p. m., in obtaining information and placing the post in a proper state of defense. Although it may be said that he should have immediately concentrated his forces, and that any delay in so doing was dangerous, yet we find an ample apology for the delay in these facts: That he was an entire stranger in the place and country, and that he was assured by Col. Lester, who had preceded him in the command two months, that there was no danger of an attack, and that no enemy of importance was nearer than Chattanooga.

A Foreign Minister Challenged.

[From the Missouri Republican.]

It is stated that James Watson Webb, the American Minister at Rio, recently sent a challenge to the English Minister at that place, in consequence of some hard words that passed between them at a private party. The English Minister, as soon as he received the challenge, went on board the British storeship for protection, and there remained at last accounts. This intelligence, although it has not been absolutely confirmed, is in no way improbable. Mr. Webb's long experience as a politician, and editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, involved him, particularly about the stormy political periods of 1836 and 1840, in personal affrays and quarrels. He was as prompt to act in a belligerent as in an editorial capacity, and had some personal difficulties, one of the most noteworthy of which was with James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*. He moreover recognized the obligations of the *code duello*, and had a round at ten paces with Thomas F. Marshall, the eccentric Kentucky orator, in which he sustained a slight wound in the leg from Marshall's pistol. He was also the original party to the fatal difference between Mr. Cilley, a Congressman from Maine, and William J. Graves, a Congressman from Kentucky. Webb challenged Cilley, and named Graves as his second; but the challenge was declined on the ground that Webb was "no gentleman." In accordance with an absurd and unjust construction of duelling rules, the second then assumed his principal's status, and sent a challenge for himself, as if he were the party originally aggrieved. Cilley, in an unhappy hour, accepted this defiance, met Graves with rifles, and was shot dead at the third fire.

If it be true that Mr. Webb has challenged the English representative at Rio de Janeiro, he is following a precedent which was set at the Court of Spain during President Pierce's administration, by Pierre Soule who then represented our government near the throne of Her Most Catholic Majesty. As the difficulty in which Mr. Soule became involved there was a singular one, and may have been partially forgotten in the contemplation of our present eventful condition, it is as well to recall the leading incidents. Mr. Soule, with his family, attended a *fete* given by the French Minister, who was the Marquis of something—a name we cannot recall with accuracy at this moment. A Spanish *grandee*, the Duke of Alba, who was an uncle to the present Empress of the French, was guilty of some disrespect towards Mrs. Soule. Her son promptly accepted the act as an affront, and met the Duke in a combat a few days afterwards with small swords, from which they desisted without either being "pinked" after a lively trial at *carte* and *tierce*. Soule, the elder, was not satisfied with this result, and he accordingly directed his resentment to the French Minister as a party responsible for the affront, because it had occurred at the house of the latter. A set-to with pistols followed, and the Marquis received a ball in his knee.

If it is fated that the Brazil imbroglio shall come to an affair of "pistols and coffee for two," and blood must be spilled, we are patriotic enough to wish that Webb may fare as well as Soule, and give her Brittannic Majesty's Envoy a broken shin.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.—There is no longer any necessity for concealing the fact that the iron clads which mysteriously disappeared some time since, were dispatched to Wilmington, North Carolina, with the object of cutting the important line of railroad which connects Charleston and Richmond. This done, it can do the rebels no good to learn that Charleston will soon be made the recipient of that tardy justice which has so long been her due; and this will be developed another of those voluminous co-operative movements, the success or failure of which is likely to determine the result of the war.

THE NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—It was rumored in New York on Saturday, that Gov. Seymour had gone so far as to informally designate partisan Police Commissioners, and the removal of the present Board was predetermined before an investigation, and even before he had been inaugurated. The occasion of such haste is said to be to avoid the necessity of sending the new names to the Senate.

THE MISSION OF T. BUTLER KING.—A Mobile dispatch states that T. Butler King has returned from Europe and reported to the Georgia Legislature the result of his labors to secure direct trade between Europe and the Southern ports. He alleges that he was quite successful in France, and succeeded in prevailing on the government to change a proposed bounty for a line between New York and Havre in favor of a similar one between Savannah and Havre.

— A young belle in Washington, smitten with a Russian officer, an adventure of the Union army, married him in haste. After a few weeks she repents at leisure, and claims against him for assault and battery. "Button on the brain" is the malady of young ladies now.

— The stories about Mr. Seward's heavy drinking—so rife last year—are declared to grow out of the fact that he drinks largely of cold tea, without milk, and from a black bottle and goblet. Ah!

— At Richmond, 29th, Confederate notes being the standard, gold was $1.90a3.35, silver $2.00a3.00, Virginia and North Carolina bank notes $1.25a1.30; wheat $4.00a4.10, corn meal $3.50, flour $20.00a$25.00, bacon 70c, coffee $3.75 per pound, sugar 90c, molasses $4.75 per gallon, salt 60c per pound, butter $1.25, cheese $1.10a1.25, candles 75a85, lard 60a70c, potatoes $4.50 per bushel, apples $15.00a16.00 per bri.

Miscellaneous.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
TICKET OFFICE.
56 Dearborn Street.
TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF
CANADA AND THE EASTERN STATES.
Passengers for Buffalo and all points on the B. & L. Huron, N. Y. Central and N. Y. and Erie Roads, take the night trains from Chicago, connecting with the Grand Trunk day trains at Detroit.
Passengers for Toronto and all parts of Canada and the Eastern States, take the morning trains from Chicago, connecting with the Grand Trunk night trains at Detroit.
Via this route you avoid stopping over at Hamilton four hours in the middle of the night.
Ask for tickets via Grand Trunk from Detroit.
S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal C. E.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS.
WARRANTED RELIABLE.
Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.00.
CALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 160 Randolph street, Chicago.

VALENTINES FOR 1863.—I have received for the coming season the most complete assortment of
VALENTINES,
From the New York Valentine Company, ever offered in Chicago. They are all new, having been manufactured since last April, and are put up as formerly in Five, Ten and Twenty Dollar boxes, or will be put up by the dozen or gross, to suit purchasers. I have also a fine assortment of Valentine Cards and Comic Valentines. Price List forwarded upon application to
C. MACDONALD, 160 Dearborn street,
P. O. Box 3425, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, January 6th, 1863.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held in Chicago, at the office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 10th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

LILLIE'S SAFES TRIUMPHANT.
SEVERE TEST BY FIRE.
BURGLARS THWARTED.
NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1862.
H. B. HURBELL, Esq., Agent for sale Lillie's Safes—Dear Sir:—The safe we bought of you recently passed through the most severe test at the fire on Houston street, 16th inst., and preserved all the contents to our entire satisfaction. Yours, &c.,
TABER & PLACE.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 14, 1862.
LEWIS LILLIE, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Our safe has just been got out of the ruins of the Asylum, after having been in the burning remains over THREE days, unprotected by water. The most of our books were removed before the fire, but the money and letters left in the drawers are in good legible condition, and the book case is not charred in the least. The safe will do for further use by being repaired. We shall send it to you by Railroad to-day. Yours truly,
W. H. ROCKWELL.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 16, 1862.
LEWIS LILLIE, Esq., Troy, N. Y.—We have had in use in our office for several years past, two safes, one made by ——, of New York, and one made by yourself. Within the past four or five weeks both safes have been subjected to a severe test by Burglars trying to blow them open with powder. They succeeded in robbing the —— Safe of what little it contained, but did not succeed in opening yours, in which were nearly all our valuables. Yours truly,
DOUGHTY, WILKINSON & CO.
A full assortment of Lillie's Patent Burglar and Fire Proof Safes for sale by A. L. WINNE, 58 Dearborn street, Chicago.

TO WELL BORERS.
Proposals will be received by the
City Council of the City of Bloomington, Ill.,
Until the 15th day of January, 1863,
For boring to the depth of eight hundred feet, more or less, to ascertain whether there is a workable
VEIN OF COAL
In the vicinity of the city. Address GEO. PARKE, Mayor of the city of Bloomington, Ill.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL.
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

DUFFIELD & HILTON,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.)
PORK
AND BEEF PACKERS.
New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co.'s Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated
Hams and English Meats.
CHAS. DUFFIELD. JOHN C. HILTON.

TO OIL MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A man fully acquainted with the manufacture of Linseed Oil in all its branches, is desirous of meeting with a party with capital to join him in the above business, or would make short engagements to superintend the erection of mills, and give all information necessary to carry on the business. Communications addressed to "FRANKLIN," care of John Hooper & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, will meet with prompt attention.

G. M. MOWBRAY & CO.,
(Rear office 136 Broadway, New York,)
Manufacture at Titusville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, only the best quality of
REFINED PETROLIUM,
BENZENE OR NAPTHA,
TAR for Axle Grease, Railroad use, &c.
Transportation from Titusville to the West as cheap as from Pittsburgh. Orders received at the Refineries or New York.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss. This Truss will cure Rupture, will never rust, chafe, gall or blister, frees the cord from all pressure, is always clean and good as new. Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, &c., &c. Send for Pamphlets. Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg, manufactured by C. Stafford, 126 Clark street, Chicago. It has important advantages over any other Limb known. Is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Send for pamphlet.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS
to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will guarantee quick sales at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES,
and immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO.,
217 South Water street, Chicago.

TO PORK PACKERS AND OTHERS.
STORAGE.
The Western Transportation Company's Dock and Warehouse, foot of State street, is now open for Winter Storage, on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
Practical Plumber,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Regilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The Subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE
CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS,
Offer Salt in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates.
50 bags Salt Petre for sale by
GILPCKE & THORNE,
194 South Water street.

TO FLOUR DEALERS AND GROCERS. We are furnishing to the city trade the choicest brands of
White Winter Wheat Flour
In the market. SPURANCE & PRESTON,
Lasalle street, 1st door from South Water st.

PRIME MALT BARLEY,
$1.10 per BUSHEL, 34 lbs.
Rye Malt seventy-five Cents, 35 lbs.
IRWIN & MOREY,
P. O. Box 1872. 9 Board of Trade Building.

POTATOES.—It is not too late to secure a few new Neshannocks, Peachblow or Shaker-Russett Potatoes, at a
MODERATELY HIGH PRICE,
By leaving orders at 50 State street,
H. P. STANLEY.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.—These lands are located in different counties in Iowa, and are now offered, some at from thirty to fifty cents per acre, and some at from $1.50 to $6.00 per acre, cash. No deduction made on these prices. Titles perfect, abstract, &c., to show. Agents need not apply. Address, with full name, stating where an interview may be had, Box 3292, Chicago.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS.
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 30th, 1862.
The Home Bank, Elgin, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of J. Young Scammon, agent for the redemption of its circulating notes in the city of Chicago, pursuant to the provisions of Article 8, of an act supplementary of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th 1861.
(Signed,) JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

MECHANICAL BAKERY.—An Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Mechanical Bakery, for the election of Officers, will be held at the office of E. C. Larned, in McCormick's Building, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1863, at ... J. STEVENSON, Secretary to the Board of Directors.

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 309 Madison street, between Wells and Market. Clairvoyant examinations, &c., the past, present and future. Terms 50 cents. Hours from 9 A. to 9 P. M.

Furs.

WORLD'S FAIR.—On Exhibition for a few days, at the
GREAT FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 164 LAKE STREET,
The world renowned Groups,
PANTHER AND DEER,
FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION.
You will also find there the best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FURS
West of New York. Call at the Great Fur Emporium.
A. HERZOG & Co., 164 Lake st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Hats, Caps and Furs,
152 LAKE STREET.
My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.
P. O. Box 3882. IGNATZ HERZOG, 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FURS,
GENTS' FUR CAPS,
Collars, Gauntlets,
Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try
135 Lake Street.
I. C. MAYER.
Great inducements to wholesale dealers

Business Cards.

WM. LANGE, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef and Pork by the barrel,
515 STATE STREET, Chicago.
Post Office Box 1868.
Steamboats, Propellers and Vessels furnished at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

ERNEST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.
Loans negotiated on real estate security.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT,
63 Clark street, Chicago,
Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Attorneys for drawing Pension Money from the Chicago Agency. Application may be made by mail.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.
All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurers' Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $5.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $7.00.
Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 3 Clark street.

ASHER CARTER,
Architect and Superintendant.
Office 97 Washington street, 2d story.

SAWYER BROTHERS.—Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Sole Leather.
233 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

DENTAL.
Those afflicted with worse than useless artificial teeth, and those desiring new, should call on Dr. Godfrey, 109 Lake street, opposite Palmer's, and get the benefit of twenty years experience, and the comfort of teeth properly adapted.
N. B.—No "cheap clap-trap work" performed, but first-class operations at prices reduced to suit the times.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

C. J. WYETH,
MALT HOUSE,
Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c., &c. Rainwater cisterns cleaned and purified. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at hours most suitable. Post-office Box 4149.

Musical Instruments, Etc.

MUSIC
—AND—
PIANO FORTES
The best assortment in Chicago can be found at 84 Clark street, UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,
W. M. HARLOW & D. P. FAULDS,
PROPRIETORS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
Instruments,
99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS,
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
87 FULTON STREET .... NEW YORK.
43 LAKE STREET .... CHICAGO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co.	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak	Philadelphia
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago
Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. B. D. SLOCUM is admitted a member of our firm from this date. Our business will hereafter be conducted under the style of Mauran, Wright & Co.
MAURAN & WRIGHT.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Malcom Turner and Hezekiah Young, under the name and style of
TURNER & YOUNG,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1862. MALCOM TURNER, HEZEKIAH YOUNG.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of
BROOM CORN,
Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer
Special Inducements
By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered.
BAPTLEYEA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, 248 South Water street.

PURE WATER.—If you want Pure Water, buy one of Seavey's Water Filters. Price from $2 to $10 each.
SEAVEY & CO., 136 Lake street.

Commission Merchants.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c.
Warehouse ...... 201 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
WM. LITTLE. A. HACKETT.

HORNE & GIBBONS,
AUCTION AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
122 and 124 Dearborn street, (Cobb's Block) Chicago, Ill.
Dealers in Groceries, Tobacco, Nails, Rope, Glassware, Fruits, Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. Advances made on consignments when desired.
DANIEL E. HORNE. JOSEPH G. GIBBONS.

ALBERT T. EMERY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And dealer in
Agricultural Implements and Seeds,
204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
All consignments promptly attended to and prompt returns made. Will also attend to the purchasing of goods of any kind for parties in the country.

CAMPBELL BROS.,
PRODUCE AND
Commission Merchants,
235 North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4344.
A. W. CAMPBELL. C. R. CAMPBELL.
References—Pollard & Doane; William Blair & Co., Hall, Kimberk & Co., Day, Allen & Co., Ladd & Williams, Davis, Sawyer & Co.

PENISTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL.
REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Bow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Dayley, do.
Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by
HENRY MILWARD,
15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,
COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.
Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office 205 South Water, corner of Wells, (up-stairs.)

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by
WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.
A. AKIN. J. S. HURLBUT.

MOULTON & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds Butter Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions,
No. 343 ... Lake St., & 265 S. Water St., Chicago

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois.
DAVID BALLENTINE. HENRY A. BALLENTINE.
BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE. EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

ALBERT E. NEELY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 240 South Water street, [corner of Franklin Chicago, Illinois.

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 178 South Water St., Chicago

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Sorghum.
175 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 124 South Water Street.
CHICAGO ...... ILLINOIS.
Liberal advances made on property consigned to
PHARE & THORP, New York,
REFERENCES:
PETER COOPER, Esq., New York.
Geo. S. Cox, Esq., Pres't Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cash'r Tradesman's Bank, N. Y.

STILES, BREWSTER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse No 235 South Water street, and No. 1 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.

PARKER, MELLEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
197 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Liberal advances made on shipments to ourselves or to our correspondents East.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Water Street, New York.
REFERENCES—Goodrich, Willard & Co, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Oglesby, Esq., do; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; R. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Oglesby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.
J. ALEX. M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.
Warehouse 82 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE, 198 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.
P. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
199 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. G. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY Commission.
JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID BUEL.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and storage, make advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds.
For a Commission.
MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 132 South Water street, Chicago.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210½ South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & Co., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.
C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. C. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. ...... P. O. Box 1356.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. F. P. HAWKINS. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Groceries.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

Educational.

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The Academical Department of this Institution, located in the village of Lake Forest, Ill., will commence its Winter Term of thirteen weeks on MONDAY, Jan. 5th, 1863. ... For Circulars address M. C. Butler, A. M., Rev. W. C. Dickinson, A. M., Faculty, Lake Forest, Ill.; or Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, ... or Peter Page, Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
Military Instruction and Drill.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 24, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic, and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West ... Terms—$150 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, light, washing and tuition in every department ... Further address D. C. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions, ... and works off better than any other Copying Ink.
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.
Trade supplied at 45 Green Bay street, or Post Office Box 864, Chicago.

Insurance.

THE CHICAGO MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company,
128 & 130 Lake street, Chicago.
Capital paid in and invested in first-class City Mortgages,
$100,000.00.
DIRECTORS:
H. H. Magie, C. R. Hosmer, Orrington Lunt,
Thomas Church, Nelson Tuttle, P. L. Yoe,
L. C. P. Freer, J. V. Farwell, Peter Page,
Sol. A. Smith.
H. H. MAGIE, President. L. C. P. FREER, Treasurer.
THOS. CHURCH, V. Pres't. C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.
PETER PAGE, Gen'l Agent.
Dr. J. W. FREER and Dr. E. INGALLS, Ex. Physicians.
THE CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
Has obtained in its Charter and mode of doing business, all of the valuable features of the best and most successful American and English Life Companies.
Our Tables are as low as any safe Company can be, are carefully adjusted, and in them are found all the different modes of payment usually adopted or desired.
Our capital is ample, and the security perfect, for our patrons. Our Policies will be given with or without participation in the profits of the Company, and we invite your careful consideration to the facilities offered by us for Life Insurance in a good Home Life Insurance Company.

HOME
INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, ... $1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862, ... $1,585,679.16
Liabilities, ... $57,896.38
ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.
ASSETS:
Cash, balance in Bank $149,430.05
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate 313,033.33
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $493,098.00) 116,789.31
United States and other stocks (market value) 304,338.00
Real Estate 69,321.05
Interest due on 1st July, 1862, (of which $34,162.84 has since been received) 37,353.07
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st July, (of which $14,849.73 has since been received) 80,031.74
Bills receivable, (for premiums on inland risks) 44,012.07
Other property, miscellaneous items 10,097.34
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office 1,296.59
Total $1,585,679.16
LIABILITIES.
Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62, $57,426.32
Due stockholders on account former dividends 370.00
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents,
150 South Water street, Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE.
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUMNY,
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second-hand bags always on hand.
Bags loaned to shippers.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.
Sealed Proposals are invited until the 15th day of January, 1863, for furnishing to the Subsistence Department 2,000 head of Beef Cattle.
The Cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross, and no animal admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.
The first delivery to be made about January 20th, 1863, or as soon thereafter as Government may direct. 100 head of cattle per day will be required to be delivered under this contract.
A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.
Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.
The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.
Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as Government may have for disbursement.
All bids to be accompanied by two guarantees, and directed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.
(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.
BIDS WHICH DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE ABOVE WILL BE REJECTED.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
BALTIMORE, MD., January 1, 1863.
Proposals will be received (from first hands only) until 12 M. January 15th, 1863, by the undersigned, for furnishing the Subsistance Department with
Six Thousand Head of Beef Cattle,
On the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, near this city, in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.
The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.
Each bid to secure consideration must contain on a separate sheet of paper a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:
We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.
Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving this office.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.
Payments to be made in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.
Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., Baltimore, Md." It is to be in the name of a firm, their names and their post-office address must appear, or they will not be considered.
Bidders must furnish good proof of their loyalty to the United States Government.
No purchases made of ...
THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Lieut. Col. and C. S., U. S. A.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL
Railroad Company will receive proposals to construct ditches from three to five miles in length, making in all twenty miles, to run from west to east across Iroquois county to Spring Creek. The ditches to be six feet wide, and of an average depth of two and a half feet. Contractors must furnish satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform the work between the first of March and first of October next. The contract will be let on the tenth day of February next. Apply to L. H. CLARKE, Chief Engineer I. C. R. R. Co. Chicago, Illinois.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Martin O. Walker and Luvan T., his wife, executed to me a Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, which is duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, in Book 186 of Deeds, Page 477, to secure the payment of certain notes in said Deed of Trust particularly set forth ... Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power in me vested by said Deed of Trust, I will ... sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, ... of January instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, said property ... described in said Deed of Trust as Lots numbered three (3), ten (10), and the south quarter of Lot seven (7), all in Block ... in ... Addition to the City of Chicago.
LEVI B. TAFT, Trustee.
Dated January 5th, 1863.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the thirty-first day of October, 1856, Henry Knight, (his wife joining therein,) to secure the payment of his certain bond of that date, conditioned for the payment of $1600 to Patrick Tregent, Jr., executed and delivered the certain mortgage ... Public notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance with the powers in said deed of mortgage contained, I, Charles A. Gregory, ... TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction ...
CHARLES A. GREGORY,
Assignee of said Bond and Mortgage.

MASTER'S SALE.—In the Superior Court of Chicago. Van H. Higgins vs. ... By virtue of a decree of said Court made ... I shall, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1863, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell at public auction ... Lots numbered ... (16), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), ... seventeen (17), in Butler, Wright and Webster's Addition to the City of Chicago ...
... SCOTT, Master in Chancery.
Chicago, Dec. 24th, A. D. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have claims against the estate of John Kelley, deceased, to present the same for adjudication at the regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in Chicago, on the third Monday of February next.
Executors of the estate of John Kelley, deceased.
Chicago, December, 1862.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
335 Miles Double Track.
In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and as its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities.)
All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (48 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.
SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.
Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.
Baggage checked through and transferred free.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.
Be particular and mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, Madison, Indiana.
... Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
... St. Louis, Mo.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
... Portsmouth, Ohio.
McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.
W. H. & F. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.
LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION
WATER
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE
CONSTITUTION,
AND THE
ONLY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR
DIABETES,
AND DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.
These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us.
THE CURATIVE
properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the
CONSTITUTION WATER,
which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state that the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetis in which it has been given.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.
Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pain and urgent symptoms, should be combatted with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water, as above directed.
DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING.
Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.
That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.
There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.
SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,
Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.
LUECORRHŒA, OR WHITES.
This disease depends upon an inflammation of mucous lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tea-spoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half pint of soft water, morning and evening.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.
For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve most urgent symptoms.
Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitutional Water will relieve you like magic.
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after dinner. The dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually.
PHYSICIANS
Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.
CONSTITUTION WATER
Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.
DIURETICS
Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.
Read, Read, Read.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1861.
DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1860, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,
J. V. L. DEWITT.
BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.
WM. H. GREGG & Co.
Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner. ...
WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.
MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 28th, 1861.
DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG—Dear Sir—I have for several years been afflicted with this troublesome and distressing disease ... CONSTITUTION WATER ...
FORD STRONG.
THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.
There is no class of diseases that produce such depression upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies ...
CONSTITUTION WATER
To the public with the assurance that it will not fail in relieving the class of diseases of which we have been speaking ... that we should be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS .... PRICE, $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.
WRIGHT & FRENCH,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill.
... Randolph street.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, December ... 1862. Notice is hereby given, that arrangements have been made by this ... after that date the ... rates of fare will be ... the new regulations ... information, apply to the office of the General Passenger Agent ...
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Sup't.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863.

THE CITY.

FURNITURE SALE.—Attention is called to the sale of furniture at the Russell House, Detroit, advertised in another column. It will take place on the 20th inst.

ICE CARNIVAL.—On Saturday afternoon next there will be a grand ice carnival at the Ogden Skating Pond. The Light Guard Band is announced to be in attendance.

MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION.—A few members met at the Board of Trade Rooms last evening, but not having a quorum for the transaction of business, adjourned to Tuesday evening next at the same place.

GOOD HOUSE.—Westley Todd, the Canadian forger, left this city last evening, via Michigan Southern Railroad, for Toronto, C. W., accompanied by his legal guardian, Deputy U. S. Marshal Frank.

THEATRE.—The lovers of fun will hall with delight the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence at McVicker's Theatre, which commenced on Monday night. See advertisement and look out for crowded houses.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on demand, to depositors who, by the rules of the Bank, are entitled to the same.

☞ "One Who Knows" will please send us his name, so that it may be attached to his communication. Personal attacks of the nature contained in the article referred to, cannot be published unless properly authenticated.

DISTRESSED BY CONSENT.—Jno. B. Hill, who was charged with embezzlement by his employer, Joseph Speigle, was brought before Justice Brown yesterday, for examination, and the case dismissed, the complainant acknowledging that he was mistaken in making the charge. Mr. Hill produced proper references as to his integrity, and was honorably discharged.

MORE POSTAL CURRENCY.—We are pleased to announce that Collector Haven has received a few thousand dollars more Postal Currency, which the genial Brooks will pay out to applicants this morning in sums of fifteen dollars to each. Already these little green-backs are becoming quite plenty, as a circulating medium, and ere long they will be the only small currency in use.

COLLISION.—One of Walker's omnibuses was run into by a locomotive on South Clark street yesterday morning. The driver, although warned by the engineer and the passengers in the bus, recklessly drove in front of the locomotive, endangering the lives of his passengers. One of them sprang through the window, and was considerably bruised; others escaped in various ways. We have no doubt but that Mr. Walker has ere this summarily attended to that John's case.

PRESENTATION.—S. S. Streeter of the Chicago Distilling Company, was presented on Wednesday, with an elegant gold watch and chain, valued at $150, by the workmen employed in the cooper shops of the Company near their distillery, on the North Branch, of which he has the supervision. The gift is a handsome one, both in spirit and material. The recipient gave the donors, yesterday, a collation in the shops. It was, throughout, a pleasant affair.

EAGLE WORKS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—At the annual meeting, on the 6th inst., the following officers were elected for the present year: President, P. W. Gates; Vice President, Geo. W. Gage; Secretary and Treasurer, Ralph Gates. Directors: P. W. Gates, Geo. W. Gage, W. B. Ogden, Geo. Steel, Thos. Hale, Jas. W. Scoville, and Robt. Ritchie. The Directors declared an annual dividend of twenty per cent., which speaks well for the prosperity of the Company.

THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT.—The friends of the Government and its war measures against rebels in arms, will assemble on Monday evening next in grand mass meeting in this city, in Bryan Hall and Metropolitan Hall, to give their endorsement to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Able speakers have been engaged to address the meetings, and it will doubtless be one of the greatest popular demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed in Chicago.

HELP FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The agents and nurses sent South, Tuesday, by the Board of Trade War Committee, arrived at Louisville Wednesday afternoon, and left for Nashville and Murfreesboro yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock by rail.

The War Committee think they will get through entirely either by boat or rail, and the friends of the sick and wounded can rely upon the agents of the committee doing all that is possible to relieve those who may need their care.

In this connection we may state that nearly every church in this city has organized within itself a ladies hospital aid society, and the combined force thus created is turning out daily of immense amount of sanitary supplies.

A PANIC.—The recent movement to throw out obsolescence of all sorts and styles from general circulation is progressing finely. We notice, however, that quite a panic has been provoked among holders of city railway tickets, and sales are being made daily at a considerable depreciation. This is all very well, but altogether unnecessary, as the whole amount of tickets issued by the Company controlling the South and West Side Railways does not reach $60,000, and they are officially informed. These are now being ridden out at the rate of from $500 to $700 per day. Our readers can readily see that it will take but a couple of months to exhaust the entire number. Railway tickets will be at par within thirty days.

A CHICAGO BOY REWARDED FOR BRAVERY.—The following extract from an official report made by Capt. W. D. Porter, of the Mississippi gunboat fleet, to Flag-Officer C. H. Davis, a few months since, relates particularly to Willie D. Coates, son of John S. Coates, Esq., of this city—formerly of LaSalle—who was with Captain Porter in the gunboat Essex when she passed the batteries at Vicksburg, last summer:

"Permit me to draw your attention to Master Willie D. Coates, a youngster, years of age. This young gentleman volunteered to act as my pilot, which he did throughout his action, marked by great coolness and skill. He has no connection whatever with the service, but I hope you will bring to the notice of the Navy Department the conduct of this little gentleman, as I think he has earned by his gallantry and bravery an appointment at the Naval Academy."

In accordance with this recommendation, Willie received orders from the Navy Department at Washington, in November last, to proceed to the Naval School at Newport, R. I., and report for examination, and he has since received his appointment as Midshipman in the United States Navy.

Personal.

Gen. White is still stopping at his home on parole. He is anxious to be exchanged and go back to the field, but all his efforts thus far to effect this object have proved fruitless. We learn that he received a letter yesterday morning from Washington, informing him that Secretary Jeff Davis issued his last savage order for the matter of exchanging prisoners has come to a stand still.

—The Belvidere *Standard* speaks in a commendatory manner of a lecture delivered before the association of that place on Tuesday evening by Prof. Wm. Matthews, Professor of English Literature, &c., of the Chicago University, on the "Use and Abuse of Words."

We understand that Mr. C. P. Bradley, late Superintendent of Police, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

Motion for a New Trial in the Case of Wm. Sloop under Conviction for the Murder of Wells.

As we have heretofore announced, yesterday was the day set for argument of counsel on the motion of defendant for a new trial in the case of the People, &c., vs William Sloop. The hearing was, however, continued to this morning, when a number of points will be presented by the defense as the basis of their motion. Among the most prominent, are the following:

1. The verdict of the jury was against the weight of the evidence.

2. Evidence was improperly admitted of particular facts concerning the prisoner's reputation.

3. Evidence was admitted in the absence of some of the jurymen during the progress of the trial.

4. The instructions were contradictory and calculated to mislead the jury.

5. The instructions were contrary to law.

6. Newly discovered evidence of physicians who examined the prisoner at the time of the suicide.

7. The absence of one of the prisoner's counsel, so that the prisoner was deprived of his services in procuring the case.

These are sought to be sustained by affidavits already on file, and the questions involved will be argued by E. W. McCoune and Wirt Dexter for the prisoner, and Joseph Knox and W. K. McAllister for the people.

SKATING AND SKATERS.

OUR ICE FIELDS.

Skating is an ancient pastime, if we may believe the books. It is mentioned in the Edda, written eight hundred years ago, in which the god Uller is represented as distinguished by his beauty, arrows and skates. Klopstock has sung its praises in several odes; Gesthe, Herder, and other German poets have celebrated it. As a health-giving exercise it stands pre-eminent, bringing the body into action through a variety of motions, and exhibiting in a marked degree the comparative ease and grace possessed by those who venture upon a trial of their skill.

The best skaters, it is said, are found in Holland, Germany and Russia. In Holland, as is well known, both men and women use skates as a means of locomotion from one village to another, and on market days the rivers are lined with persons gliding to and from the market towns. There ladies universally practice the amusement, not only as a recreation, but as a part of the gymnastic course of training to which females, as well as males, are in that country submitted. Night after night they may be seen, sometimes with gentlemen, and again alone, "like the Homeric gods, striding with winged feet over the sea, transmuted into solid ground."

It is only within a few years that skating has reached what may be termed the fashionable circles of society in this country. For generations previous the boys had held supreme sway over the ice, and when one of larger growth, not forgetting the delights of his school days, ventured to "strike out," he was deemed an intruder, and treated accordingly. Now, however, the scene has changed, and bean and belle vie with each other in the ice carnival. It is true that the gaily dressed ladies who now crowd our skating ponds, have an experience in acquiring the skill now exhibited, which they very seldom relate—its remembrances are not pleasant. They shiver as memory recalls their oft repeated exclamations, "Oh! how cold the ice is," and imagine that, as they quietly picked themselves up, they did not present the most graceful picture. How often, too, has that gentleman whom we now see gliding so swiftly along, "spreading eagle," and cutting all sorts of "double flourishes," echoed curses perhaps "not loud, but deep," on skates and skating, as in the incipiency of his "ice trials" he found it so much more easy to assume a horizontal position.

This year there has been more than usual delay in perfecting matters, and "no skating this day and evening" has met the eye until its oft repeated lines have become household words to every reader.

It is now nearly two months ago that winter, with a kind regard for the skating fraternity, threw out numerous guards and dragged the streams with ice. It lasted for several days, and old, young and middle-aged Americus improved their opportunity to the fullest extent. But something went wrong, and one day old silver rocks turned away his face, and the ice disappeared. Ever since then, until three days ago, we have been visited with rain, mud and flood, while our neighbors at Dubuque, and even nearer home, have had uninterrupted skating. The cause for this marked partiality we cannot divine, but that it was owing to some sin of omission or commission on the part of some of us, there can be no doubt.

Well, the past cannot be recalled, and we may as well, therefore, enjoy and improve the present. The ice is in excellent condition, smooth as polished marble, and awaits the advent of merry and steel-clad feet.

On Wednesday night the Washington Park was first thrown open to ticket holders, and a very merry time there was. The pond was brilliantly lighted, and the ice was in excellent condition. As a consequence the company were in the jolliest of humors and one and all united in the most pleasurable anticipations, for the remainder of the winter.

Last night the formal opening occurred and the "companie" was very large. Music enlivened the scene, and the park was dedicated to the sports of the steel clads with the greatest *eclat*.

The Central Park foo, that good old standby, endeared to many of us by thousands of pleasant reminiscences, was last night reopened. The past is just large enough to accommodate a nice, select party of a hundred or two, who do not desire to lose themselves over a wide expanse of ice. It is snug and cozy, cheerful and convivial, and as sociable a place as ever a skater wished for. We congratulate the manager on the admirable manner in which he has perfected his arrangements, and his visitors will, we are sure, not spare their commendation.

Of the Ogden we can learn but little; we believe, however, that it is open and in good condition for the skating fraternity.

The first thing to be done, then, is to secure a ticket to one of the ponds, and the next is to provide yourself with a good pair of skates, well strapped. Cheap skates and weak straps are a nuisance, and ought never to be suffered. They are the most expensive in the long run, and cause more than the average amount of "harsh" language. Elegance and comfort should be consulted, and particularly as this can be accomplished without an extravagant expenditure. We do not at this time care to speak of the different varieties of skates—they are almost as numerous as the skaters; but we do insist that care shall be taken to get none but a first-class article.

THE FUEL QUESTION AND THE RAILROADS.

A Supply of Wood Near at Hand.

A few weeks ago we introduced the subject of enlisting the aid and co-operation of Railroad Companies in supplying fire-wood, at a reduced rate, to the families of soldiers, and to the deserving poor of the city. We are not willing to believe that "corporations have no souls," nor that the Railroad Companies who have contributed liberally towards enlisting and equipping men for the battle-field, will not now do their whole duty towards relieving the wants of the families of those who are in the army.

The objections urged against our former proposition, are that it suggested that all the wood be brought in by the Railroad Companies *free of charge*, which they think is asking too much. Be it so; are they each willing to bring in wood from points along the line of their road, at the same rate of freight, in proportion, as other articles? Fire-wood is a product of the country, and should be on the freight tariffs of every road; and the only reason that it is not, we are assured, is because the Railroads see it to their advantage not to take it to market, lest the price be thereby advanced, and they in consequence be compelled to pay a higher price for the fuel used upon their locomotives and cars. Examine the monthly statements made out by the Master Machinists of the different companies whose lines traverse a well timbered country—the Illinois Southern, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and Chicago and Rock Island, for instance—and you see their wood estimated to cost them from $2.00 down to $1.75 per cord; at the same time we of the city are paying from five to eight dollars per cord for the same qualities of wood. Is it right and just that the people at large must pay a tax of from three to six dollars per cord for the purpose of keeping the price down to accomodate the railroad companies? It may be, but we fail to see it, in that light. Some of these companies, we are told, were granted the right of way through large tracts of heavily timbered land, upon condition that they should bring cordwood to the city at $1.00 per cord—now they demand $2.50 to $3.00 which of course would make it unprofitable to the shipper.

Upon the line of several of our Western railroads, and within 100 miles of Chicago, there are immense forests, where the wood can be had for the cost of chopping, or perhaps a trifle more. A short distance North-west from Colmpet, and within fifty miles of this city, are a million cords of wood—one half of which will be freely given to any company who will cut and haul it off the land, and the balance of it can be had at a very low figure.

To penetrate this densely wooded forest—some whole sections of which have never had a tree cut from them—would require a switch track some two miles in length, to be extended as the supply near the line is exhausted. Timber for ties, &c., being at hand, strap rail would answer every purpose, and the track would require but comparatively a small outlay. This forest is made up of hickory, maple, ash, beech, oak and elm, which could be brought to the city, at a cost not to exceed $3 or $4 per cord, provided the Railroad Companies would make a fair arrangement for running a wood train.

We submit it to capitalists whether this matter is not worthy of their consideration. A Fuel Company could be formed, embracing the required number of stock holders, arrange roads made for cutting and transporting to market, a woodyard established, where the poor of the city, and the soldier's families could be supplied at lower rates than is now charged by the fuel monopolists, and still allow the company full pay for their investment, and the time devoted to the matter.

Inasmuch as their wood will have cost them here only about half the selling price, their investment is always a safe one, and in this way a properly organized company can work a reform in one of the most important items of family expenses, and one which our poorer classes are now suffering under.

Let the whole subject be thoroughly investigated, and a company formed forthwith. Who will move in the matter?

FUNERAL OF GEN. J. B. WYMAN.

Resolutions of Respect and Action of the Military.

An adjourned meeting of the members of our former city military companies, was held at the Tremont House last evening, to complete the arrangements for attending the funeral of their former comrade, Gen. Wyman. The several committees appointed at the previous meeting, made their report, when the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in his Providence has seen fit to remove from among us our old and esteemed Captain and friend, John B. Wyman, under circumstances worthy of a true patriot and hero, and we, the Chicago Light Guard, having received the sad intelligence of his heroic death while gallantly fighting the enemies of his country, though our numbers are now few, as one band of death and the demands of our nation having thinned our ranks, in commemoration of our love and esteem for our dear old commander, we do now act, as previous and, calls up many fond and bright recollections of the past, we offer the following resolutions as a tribute of respect to his memory:

Resolved, That in Gen. B. Wyman our country has lost an efficient, faithful, and experienced officer, and in a time when he was rendering valuable service such as fall not to the lot of any but her noblest and truest sons.

Resolved, That our State has reason to be proud of him as one of the ablest and best officers she has furnished to the sacred cause of sustaining the civil